LUDISTILLE WEERLY COURIER, PUBLISHED BY W. N. HALDEMAN.

AT THE POLLOWING BATES 102 THE DIFFERENT E

PAPER EVER SENT UNLESS THE MONEY BI PARE EVER SENT UNLESS THE MONEY BI

ADVERTISING.

Hard to Please.

A correspond at of the Shelly News, in a let ter from Frankfort of a recent date, indulges in quite a tirale against the Courter's special cor espondout at Frankfort. His delicate sensibili ties were terribly shocked because our associate advised the public that some of the Know-Nothings of the Legislature, who evidently have a much greater dread of the Pope than the Devil, occupied their Sunday's in playing "peker," instead of-like good citizens-going to church He thinks our correspondents's ears should have been pulled for such a breach of good manners, but we imagine the valorous gentleman has hut little idea of venturing on such an interesting experiment himself.

The same gentleman thinks that hecause the Courter opposes Know-Nothingism and its manifold villainies, our correspondent should have scorned to record some of the occurrences in the recent Democratic State Convention.

Some men, it seems, have but an inadequate idea of the duty of an independent newspaper to itself and the public. We claim for the Courter the title of an independent paper, in the fullest and broadest signification of the word. For many years we have chosen to pursue what our best udgment told us was the plain path of our duty. We have been bold in the advocacy of what we believed to be right, and fearless in the condemna

We have refused to be led by unscrupulou politicians, and have always indignantly spurned their dictation. When the party with which we acted perpetrated a wrong, we have not hesitated to rebuke it. We have never permitted the Courser to be used by scheming intriguers for the furtherance of their selfish interests, and this is why it is so hated and feared by political rascals. In the expression of our views we have never courted the popular prejudice. We have never in the discussion of a principle first asked ourself whether or not it would pay. Had we been more regardful of the "Almighty Dollar," and less careful of the interests of the people, and more anxious to be on the etrong and popular eide, our pocket would no doubt he heavier now by thousands of dollars than it is. But we never have been avaricious or grasping. Probably we have not been as solicitious as was proper for our own personal interests. But we were eatisfied with what we had and what we was never before known in this latitude, and we were doing, and having an abiding faith in the hones y and patriotiem of the masees, we have never ceased to believe that full justice would be done us, and so believing have been entirely willing to bide our time.

Our associate was sent to Frankfort to furnish the public, through the Courier, with a true for, and the breaking up of the ice will be attendsketch of what their servants were doing, and a cd with a greater destruction of property than faithful narrative of whatever of moment transpired under his notice. In so doing only could It behooves those who have property expected, to he faithfully discharge his duty. He has not prepare in time to meet the danger. Al hough said "one word in anger or set down aught in the ground at the headwaters of the Ohio is malice." If some of his facts are not relished, covered with snow to an extraordinarly depth, we certainly are not to blame; and if tender- yet we hear that there is much less than usual have reason to complain of the Courter. But of one thing carping and complaining grumblers and letter-writers may feel perfectly assuredthat our letters from Frankfort will continue to be faithful caguerreotypes of what transpires in living with a woman he has not married. The that cliene-ridden city.

The Journal's Ticket.

Since the editor of the Journal and General Pilcher have been lying (this word can quite aptly be used in a double sense) in the same political bed, there has been such a change and reaction in their feelings towards each other as to attract general attention. A few years ago the Journal could find no language sufficiently se- with him some silver spoons marked "l'remon vere in which to donounce Gen. Pilcher. I's House." bitterness towards him was of no ordinary character, and it took every favorable opportunity to for th t office; and having the tail of the ticket Morris Tinkham, a minor con of a wealthy to its satisfaction, it has for some time hern cast- farmer of Shelby. The Republican etates that pose has at last been discovered. George Law of Caldwell, fifteen years of age, in March last, influenced every movement of the Journal during | ed. the past few months, had a setisfactory explanation for this move. Kentucky is for Fillmore overwhelmingly against Crittenden. Davis and Law, and we had aupposed the old Whig feelings and prejudices of the Journal would have prompted it to have declared for him. But it now acems that it used the Whig party for its own seifish purposes as long as it could be made available, and then, with protestations of fealty and devotion on its lips, basely and treacherously deserte 1 its time-honore i flag. It is an appropri te finale for it to be the organ of George Law and Brigad or General Wm. S. Pilcher!

The K. N. State Council. of the Courser fully advised as to the proceedings of the K. N. State Council. It will be seen that presented, and that the Council numbers only boys." about 170 delegatee, one-third of whom, probably, are members of the Legislature, or hangers on about the Capital. In point of numbers, then the Convention is a decided failure, and in talent,

capacity and ability it is far below mediocrity. The Frankfort Clique has been signally floor ed, and their great gun, Mr. Crit enden, has gress from that State, who have been voting for been ignominions'y passed by. Despite the exertions and machinations of the Clique and their Hurley's Syrup of Sarsaparilla. big man, that gallant and true-hearted gentleman, Garret Davis, was recommended for the

Brigadier-General Pilcher was delivering himmight. He is one of the big guns of the Conven-L. A. Whitely, one of the editors of the Louistrict, who have any of their former spirit and self- so often resulting from the use of the conn respect left, do not feel deeply humiliated to be

amplete it to: the delegates and electors, and their alternatee, but we do not copy it, as we observe in addition to its inc moleteness that many of the names are given wrongly.

was delighted with the communication in the ourser favoring the re-organization of the Whig party. He said, bowever, he was in doubt as to his duty. He wanted to do all in his power to crush the corrupt K. N. party, and was rather inclined to think the most effectual way of ac-

sional District Convention is to be held at Crittenden, Grant county, on the third Tuesday in April next, to prepare a plan for the better orgamization of the party in that district. It wont do any good, gentiemen of the dark lantern! The fate of your party ie sealed in that district,

As Lonisville is to a great extent deprived

he henchts that would result from a perfect ystem of railroads centering here, we have now good epportunity of discovering the effect or rad and husiness produced by the closing of the noble stream that washes our shores. A uspension of navigation on the Ohio for a week or ten days would not have a scrious effect on isiness, but when the time is extended to nearly a month, than every branch of trade feels to a serious extent. Hundreds of laborers who geined their deily bread by securing employment on hoats and in various ways about the ver, are now lying idle, while the high prices of food have nearly if not quite consumed the ittle pittance laid by to provide against a rainy lay. Steamboatmen are listlessly lounging about the hotels and steamboat agencies, and those who have "ran short," occasionally borrow V or an X to provide marketing for the "old oman" and the little ones. Others frequent nar-rooms, where they pass time in cracking okes, smoking cigars, and dri king cocktails and toddies, made pretty stiff, of course, as the weather is so cold, They take things as they ome, are good natured and jolly, let the morrow rovide for itself, and calculute to meet any little bligations they may incur, hy their earings when the river opens. Commercial transactions aside from shinning around to meet their naturing notes. The Hotels are almost empty, for now that the river is closed, travelers only move about because of the most urgent necessity. Dry goods men and fancy dealers, jewellers &e., are re ting on their oars waiting for the good time coming"—their clerks sleeping over the counters or hasying themsclvcs hrushng up the shelves and re-arranging the goods. and early, and consider themselves lucky if they make enough to pay for horse-feed. The race their places will soon be supplied once the river the midnight lamp, in order to earn enough to keep body and soul tegrther, now has to work for half price, because trade is dull and the river aint open. Thus all classes and professions euffer from such a continued embargo on the be coon relieved. We hope, however, it may Randolph suceringly said was dry one half of

It is just five weeks to-day since winter con menced its reign with us in good earnest. Every night since that time has been cold enough to make ice. Such a succession of cold weather now place the fact upon record for the benefit of future generatione. Three weeks to-day navigation was closed at 'his point, and from present indications it will hardly be resumed for three weeks more, unless heavy rains intervene. If we are visited with rains a flood may he looked was ever hefore known on the Western waters. on the Western slope of the Alleghenies heing the fact we hope to escape a flood.

A CONFIDENCE MANIN LIMBO .- A man name Wm. S. Bliss has been imprisoned in Boston, for Times says he is the same individual who, when Gen. Taylor was nominated for President, arrived in Boston and put up at the Tremont House, where he registered himself as "Col. Bliss of the U. S. Army, private secretary to Gen. Taylor." A number of patriotic and distinguished citizens waited upon him, and were on the point of tendering him a public dinner, when his imposture was dis covered, and he was kicked out of doors, carrying

display it. Now, however, its editor ie cheek by been considerable excitement at Albion, N. Y. jowl with the General. They meet, consuit and during the present sitting of the Circuit Court, scheme together. Indeed, Gen. Pilcher is the growing out of a trial for seduction. The plain-Journal's chosen candidate for the Vice Presi- tiff wee Jumes Caldwell, a man in humble cirdency. It has, indirectly, to be sure, named him cumstances, residing in Barre; the defendant ing around for a head. One that suits its pur- Tinkham became acquainted with the daughter "Live Osk George"-is the man. He has his and aoon af er accomplished her ruin under the pockets full of money, and all who have had oc- roof of her father. Suit for damages was casion to notice the mercenary course which has brough, and a verdict of \$1,700 damages render-

Legal proceedings have been commence against the highest Know Nothing in Rochester, New York, for rape or ecduction. What a scandal to the Order, says the Union, of that place, if one who has administered so many colem charges to initiates-talked so much of the virtue of true Americans-the vices of foreigners-and of the war upon the Bible by Roman Catholics

LEAP YEAR .- The Maysville Express says that it is customary in that city for the ladies to invite the gentlemen to all places of entertain ment, and during the snow particular y, to go sleighing; but some how they have never adopted the idea of paying expenses. "Leap year only 65 of the 103 counties in the State are re- may be fun to the gals, but it's death to the

> WHO ARE THE ABOLITIONISTS!-A union caucus of the Know-Nothings and Republicans of he closed to-day, their total hog slaughter the Pennsylvania Legislature was held a few days since, at which resolutions were unanimously passed sustaining the members of Con-

Its marvelous powers must be felt to he believed,

Banks.

especially in those affections where other reme-Presidency. Subsequently, he carnestly urged | dies have been employed in vain, and oftentime that the resolution thus endorsing him be with- to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health drawn, which request the Convention complied Hundreds of apparently hopelees cases, which had heen given up by the faculty, have been speedily cured, and many thousands have de zation and for ois ensing with the ritua', if the rived almost miraculous relief when everything clee had signally failed. This compound is the result of practical investigation, and in addition self of a sermon yesterday afternoon and last to the great test experience, it has received the sanction of many of the highest medical author tion. Tromas W. Brown, of Shelby, declined lities throughout the country, as entire y superse the position of elector for this district, and Col. ding all those questionable remedies which have been too iong trueted and prescribed by the ville Journal, was chosen in his place. We practitioner. In no instance has it been known abould like to know if the old Wuigs of this dis- to fail, or to produce those dangerous symptoms controlled, and led, and dictated to, and directed flicted it must prove an acceptable boon. Can as to their duties, by two such renegade Locofo- be procured at the store, corner Seventh and Green streets, Louisville, Ky,

> COUNTERPEIT MONEY .- We hear that a good deal of counterfeit money, on the Exchange Bank of Tennesses, at Murfrecsboro', chiefly ones and twos, is in circulation. The engravings arc coarse and the plates spurious. By referring to the police report, it will be seen that a couple of free negroes have been caught dealing in this

ALWAYS BEAD .- The ourser regulariy pubiches legislative proccedings one day in advance of its city con'emporaries. Yesterday morning it was the only paper in the city that gave any account of the first day's proceedings of the K. N. State Convention at Frankfort.

Bourbon, made a fine speech at Georgetown, on Monday lest, in which he geve the K. N. party

TThe telegraph informs us of the death of Silsbee, the Yankee Comedian, at San Francis-

The Journal's Candidates.

A. Know-Nothing Fight. Lost to all sense of shame as the Journal et when brought up to the mark, it shows som egree of sensitiveness in regard to its candidate for the Presidency. It will be seen by the fol owing paragraph from the Journa! of Saturday that while it makes a quasi disavowal of favoring George Law for the Presidency, it tacitly admits that the everlasting Brigadier Pilcher, is its chosen favorito for the Vice Presidency. The Journal says:

It suits the purposes of some editors to say tha eo. Law is our candidate for the Presidenc mply because we rebaked certain unjust attac on him. We presume those edi ware that their assertions as to Mr. i.'s b aware that their assertions as to Mr. L. Sucing on candidate are too contemptible to be worth the ink it would take to contemptible them. We shall undoubtedly defend all the prominent members of our party against unjust attacks, and our opponents may make our defenses the op-

valons for just as many lies as they please. When we have a favorite candidate for the Presidency we shall not wait to have our preferences aution ecd by our enemies. The fellows don't know wh their own candidate is—much less ours. The must wait for their masters to tell them whom the themselves have got to work for.

A pretty chap, truly, to talk about masters We are as free and independent as the pure winds of Heaven, and can vote for and support or oppose mny candidate as our best judgmer may determine; while the editor of the Journa are meagre. The merchants have but little do is compelled to do the bidding of the schemers of its party, is compelled to obtain the conser of the order before it can express an opinion of ts own, and is compelled to vote for and support the veriest scamp in Christendom against the purest and hest man in the nation, if his Council so decrees.

But the Journal declares its determination to defend the "prominent member of its party," of which it considers George Law one, against Draymen and hackmen are up and about late unjust attacks. We will now give the editor an opportunity to carry out the promise. The Memphis Eagle and Enquirer is beyond all question of newsboys has almost become extinct, but the most ultra, bitter and proscriptive know-Nothing paper in the whole South and West, alopens. The poor girl who plies her needle hy ways, of course, saving and excepting the Louis-"pitches into" George Law. Now let us see how the Journal will "pitch into" ita Tennessee hrother, in defence of this "prominent membe. of its party." We anticipate a sharp fight, and as navigation of the Ohio, from which we pray to we are utterly indifferent as to which conquers, as the woman said when her husband and the result in benefit by opening the eyes of our bear were fighting, we will endeavor to see fair people to their dependence on the stream which play between the belligereuts. The Memphis Eagle and Enquirer savs:

We are declically of opinion that the Ameri the year and frezen up the other half, and hy stimulating them to relieve themselves of this nomination for President should be made at the Na nomination for President should be made at the National Convention, called for that purpose at Philadelphia, on the 22d of February. There is an extensive and deep-laid scheme afoot among the
pseudo Americaus of New York to reak down the
party by forcing apen it a fellow named Goor e
Law s its candidate for the Presidency. Let the
convention meet as early as possible, and nip this
thing in the bud, by the nomination of a trac, tried
and greet stateman. Fillowers a Dickingon a dependence by securing a system of railronds which will rive us access at all times and all acasons to the North, the South, the East and and great statesman—a Fillmore, a Dickinson, a Beil, n Crittenden, a Donlphan, or even a Houston on preference to this insufferable moneyed up-tart, George Law—a man with more beef than rains, more money than decency, an obscure ad-endurer and a fool-hardy fillsbuster.

A Response. We take great pleasure in presenting to ou eaders the communication of Heron, to be found elesewhere in to-day's issue. First, because it is the first response to a proposition that needs but greater publicity and the more candid attention of the people, to insure its cordial reception and approbation from thousands of the voters of Kentucky. Secondly, because this first gun is from the Ashland district-from the immediate home of that man who was the life and soul of the Whig party, from one who was in the confidence of Mr. Clay, and who yet holds with the feat, he was formerly proud to do batile

Shall we not have a Convention of old-fash ioned Whigs! Shall it not be held in Lexington, on the 12th of April! There are enough men in Kentucky who stand aloof from the Know-Nothing organization to make a formidable demonstration. In character, talente and influence, they are the very first in the State. Is t proper then that they should tacitly yield up heir rights to parties in which they have no faith! The time has arrived, we fully believe, for the re-organization of the Whig party. After the very briefcst existence, the Know-Nothing Order has proven a signal failure. The philoso phy of our government demands the existence of two great national parties-and those parties oust ever he the Whig and Democratic.

IMMENSE DANAGE. - The late intense cold weath er proved unusually destructive to vegetables that had been stored away for winter use, and ut terly ruined the potatocs. At a fair estimate half a million of dollars will not cover the loss on potatoee. The first extended into the ground to the depth of over two feet everywhere and in many localities three to four feet. This was suf ficient to freeze the potatoes that had been gath ed and covered up by the farmers, who generally pile them away in hills containing from two hundred to a thousand bushels. They are at first covered with a layer of hay, grass or straw, and then a layer of earth to the depth of 15 to 20 inches, and occasionally two feet. The unexpected and long continued excessive of cold weather enetrated through he covering of the potatues, and in many instances where an examination was made, had frozen them through to the very bo'tom of the pile, and of course they were al

Thousands of barrels of potatoes that had been stowed away in the city and vicinity for shipment were also frozen to such an extent that they are of course unsaleable. The crop, the past season was unusually fine and abundant, but the frost, reversing the old order of things, instead of "nipping them in the bud," has killed them at matu.

THE HOG SLAUGHTER .- The packing by Mesers. Hamilton, Ricketts & Co., at Jeffersonville, will amounting to 56,134 head. This closes the packing season, making the grand total around the falls amount to 332,305 hogs, estimating New Albany at 28,890, showing an increase of 48,607

The number of hogs slaughtered at Frankfort, Ky., by A. W. Macklin & Son, for 1854-5, was [0.311: for 1855—6, 13.833. The packing at Oregon, Kentucky river, was 1,200 hogs, which is about the same as the pre-

ious scason. umbered 77,465 hogs, averaging 1971 rounds agains 84,727 last season, averaging 180 pounds et. This shows an increase this year, in

veight, of 20,318 pounds of pork. At Vernon, Ia., but 1,400 hogs were packed this year, against 1,700 the previous year. At Peoria, Illinois, there is an increase in the umber of hogs packed this season, but at Canon, Pekin and other points there is a deficiency. naking the packing in that region fall short about 23,000 hogs.

At Vincennes, Ia., the packing at the last dates had reached 15,500 hogs.

wenty-four hours fell without intermission, ceased restorday morning, and last evening it commenced alght Priday, and continued till about 3 o'clock yesterd cy morning, making an average depth of fully six lackes snow on the street, while in many places it was eight and ten inches deen. This is the henvies snow that ever fell in this city, to our knowledge, but owing to the wern weather that prevailed yes erday, it melted exceedingly fast, and last evening the middle of the streets presented the appearance of mud holes.

The river was rising a little yesterday, and th

ice was heavily laden with snow, which, if the sink the ice, and a good deal of the danger appre hended by the breaking up of the icc will be averted. Judging from the present indications of the weather, together with the immanse amount of snow all along the banks of the river, great fear must be apprehended of an overflow of the river. It would be well enough or all who are occupying the low innds to prepare in time, and the desizens along Weter street, Shlppingport and Portland had better look out for other quarters, on higher

A Response from the Ashland District.

Shall the Whig Party le Re-organized? Messes. Editors: Will you suffer an old corres ident of the Courier to express, through the lumns of your paper, the very lively gratification sich he has felt upon reading the article signed 'A Friend to Organization," which you published u the 23d inst .- a gratification which he is surthousands of the true Old-line Whlgs of Kentucky share with him?

Re-organize the old Whig party, the party of Vehster and of Clay! This "Friend to Organizaion" has touched a chord full of noble memories and associations; the very ldca has magic in it Whilst the country has been distracted and toru in pieces by the numerous parties, factions, and polital Isms which have lately sprung into existence how often have we thought of the tlm: when we were accustomed to listen with reverence to the ords of our ancient leaders, when from the i laces in Congress they taught us, in language so fuli of eloquence and power, lessons of devotion to human liberty, to the Constitution, and to our gloions Union. How often have we thought how good it would have been for our country had it leased Divine Providence longer to spare those giant men. It is to re-organize their party and to re-assert their principles that your able correspon ent has made his appeal for a convention. It was but the other day that the question was

auntingly asked in Congress, and by a son of Kenucky, too, "Where is the Whig party?" The elo ent reply of a member from Missouri, himself an old, true Whig, faithful among the faithless, was ough to make the blood tingle and burn in the veins of every Whig of Kentucky, "I saw," said he, "during the last summer, a great field of fig.t opened; and we were calm lookers on. I looked over the whole field for a Whig hanner. I looked te galiant, glorious Tennessee; I saw no Whig ban er there. Casting my eye from Tennessee, I oked over the State from which the gentleman self hails-to noble, revered Kentucky. What did I see there? The old banner under which I had ralifed from the days of my childhood, and which nad ever heen borne aloft by her gallant sons; where was it? It was trailing ingloriously. And when you had iald down that banner upon the grave of Ciay, could I believe that the Whig party still existed? Sir, I did not believe it."

Mr. Editor, it was not the people who laid down

hat banner; it was not that glorious old Whig con tituency, who, for half a century, had followed it rough sunshine and in storm, and who would still heart; it was not they who laid it down. Forsakeu by their leaders, many were led away by that race ollticlans who would sell their birth night for a mess of pottage, and became worshippers at the shrine of the velled prophet; but a broken and scatcred remnant, without organization, without leaders, was left. In the heart of that remnant the fice of their ancient principles burns as brightly as peticatly, many of them making temporary affiliaions with other parties, many of them hearing the parthen of entire neutrality, hoping for the day when their old banner would again be given to the hreeze. Thank God, a good time is coming at last! The Tocsin has sounded. Let us re-organize the Whig party.

And are we not called npon by every consideration to respond to the call! Were not our old principles, the principles of our fathers, good principles? Has any party arisen which proclaims better? parties-the Democratic and the Know-Nothing. lither we must attach ourselves to one of these, e-organize the Whig party, or have no political existence. Are you prepared to become out-and-out Democrats? Have they not always told you that, although they are willing to receive you, it must be without any concessions on their part-that if you join them you must swallow the "whole hog? Are you roady to do so? If you be, It must be "with many grains of salt." Are you prepared to join the followers of the Veiled Prophet of Know-Nothing-Ism?--to become initiated into the inveteries of signs tenacity of undying love to the principles and of greps, of oaths? Are you ready to swear to vote for a bad man, against a good man, because on in the tenets of the Roman Catholic Charch? If you are, strangely must you have forgotten the teachings of the apostles of freedom! Can you fold your

arms and say. We will take no part in controling the destiny o' of our great conutry? ganise under our old banuer. Let us re-asseit our old principles. Let us rather be "right than be Pres-First, the approval of our own c ascience, with some hope that our dead tathers will smile upon as. Second, a position that will entitle us to the respecfalimen, however few in numbers we may be 'hird, (I verily believe) the command of our native ocrats and the Know-Nothings are nearly equally divided; beyond all question the latter could not sistance of the Old-lina Whire. Between the two. we shall be able, if standing altogether in an unbro ken phalanx, to hold the balance of power. Shall we not do so? If yes, the place and the day of our organization have been named. You may be sure,

District have not yet been killed-Come from the helts where your hords are grazing. Come from the great of the buck and the toe, Come to the crag where the bearen is the ling. Come with the buckler, the hance and the new."

The State Agricultural Society. Messrs. Editors: As one of those who feel n op interest in the improvement of agriculture, and express my entire satisfaction at a prospect of a State Agricultural Society. If the charter proposed by the meeting at Frankfort be adopted by the Le islature, a stimulus will be given to this linuortant such of industry in our State, which must result difference between the general ontlines of such an enterprize and its minute workings. And while rtance, there may be a thousand different opin ons as to its management. A difficulty arises li arter, which I think it would be well for those ho have originated it to look at. I nllude to the of electing the permanent officers. By this you will perceive there is to be a meeting of the annual and life members held at Frankfort on the 2ist of February. Now It is to be hoved that the society may have members in every part of the State: that lain, industrious men in all parts of the State may ake an interest in it-men who stay at home, and ake an interest in it—men who stay at home, and thers who cannot leave home. Should their not e some mode by which all such could have a vote a the society? The proxy system has its disad-antages, and some very serious ones there are to t, yet might it not be s fixed that each member ould under his own signature send his vote to some pecified person at the place of voting? At a meet-try such as this section proposes there can be but z such as this section proposes there can he has comparatively small number of members, and i recomparatively shall number of members, and to yell follow that he who has most assurance will generally have most influence. At a meeting of he stockholders of our secrety at this place a reso-nition was ado pied a projecting a committee to pe-ition the Legislature to mound the charter so as to abolish the proxy system of voting. The same rea-cuss hold good in this case as in the other and the rish to vote and cannot attend the meeting, t pporters, the present plan msy do well enough. This is by no means an insuperable objection t

ne well-heing of the society. Time will very soon etermine if my suggestions are well grounded, and feel confident that those who have originated it verything done to insure success than any one rise that he is admirably adapted to the position there ran be no donbt, and for one I must say, that, with him at the head of the societ. I shall free

the Washington Organ (K. N) writes thus: Ex-President Filmore was in Florence bont the 2th of December, and it is understood that he des not intend to visit the floly Land, as was some ne since stated in some of the papers, but will re-ru home soon aft r the Presidential nominations are made, he preferring to stay out of the way until this "vexed question" is settled.

sense and shrewdness in keeping himself at a the hrothers Robinson in June last, to imprison-

General Assembly of Kentucky. eported expressly for the Louisville Daily Courses

FRANKFORT, Jan. 24. SENATE.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill better to regulate the standard weights of certain products—passed. f the bill better to regulate the state of certain products—passed.

Mr. Cavan—Revised Statutes—A bill to ame d he law in relation to Brokers—ordered to be princed and placed in orders of the day.

Same—A bill to provide more effectually for the blacks of farfiting regard zances in criminal icction of forfeited recogn zances in criminal es-ordered to be printed, and goes into orders

f the day.
Mr. Sudduth—same committee—Asked to be ischarged from bill in Relation to Importati House.-Snndry petitions were presented and

LEAVE TO BRING IN A BILL. Marsbali-A bill to charter the Maysville Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company. BLIND ASYLUM. The Speaker laid before the House the Report of he Superintendent of the Kentucky Institution for he Education of the Blind; 1,500 copies ordered to

printed, and report referred to the Committee And then, on motion of Mr. McElroy, the House Yours, &c., REPORTER.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 25. SENATE. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. Mr. Howell-Revised Statutes-A bill to amen

Mr. nowell—Revised Statutes—A bill to ament the 9th Section. Art. 11, Chap. 35 R vised Statutes "Crimes and Panlshments, [punishes receiver o stolen goods as if he were the thief]—passed. Mr. noduluth—same committee—A bill to amend the laws in relation to crimes and panishments—

passed.

Mr. Wris Library A bi'l to amend chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes passed. [Aholishes office of Librarian, makes Attorney General keep his office in Library, and gives the Librarian's salary for clerk in his office.] REPORT OF LIBRARIAN.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the Report of the Librarian. BANK OF ASHLAND The bill to charter the Bank of Ashland being the special order for 11 o'clock, was taken up. Some mendments were offered, and the bill discussed—before any vote the hour arrived for the

OUDERS OF THE DAY. The two llonses proceeded to the election of ablic Printer and Librarian. [See the result in the H. R. proceedings.]

ASHLAND BANK. The Ash'and Bank Bill was discussed until the he usual hour for adjournment, but before ad-during the Scuate allowed Mr. Kohlhuss, from the Internal Improvement Committee, to report Dr. Il iwkins, the Clerk of the Senate being sick. Mr. Kohlhass h consent of the Senate kindly dis charged his dutles for him to-day.

LEAVE TO BRING IN A BILL. Mr. Ripley—A hill the better to define usnry-this is aimed at the dealing of banks in kite bill

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Sundry petitions were presented and referred to ppromiate committees

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. Mr. Vanw nkie—Revised Statues—a bill to authorize married women to convey real property ander power of atterney, with au amendment—amendment adopted and bill passed.

Same—a bill reserving power to emend or repeal charters, or other laws. Defore any action the Speaker announced the orders of the day. ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The special order being the election of public officers. The two Houses went into the election. Messrs. A. G. Hodges and J. L. Gibbons were put in nomination for Public Printer.

The vote of both Hauses stood apon comparison, A. G. Hodges, 28; J. L. Gibbons, 47.

A. G. Hodges was declared elected Public Printer. Mr. Jack C. Hensley was elected Librarian by an usunimous vote of both Houses.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. The House took up the Judicial District bill, and the substitute offered by Mr. Bowling. The sub-stitute was rejected. The bill was then ordered to third reading by year 50, pays 46. On motion of Mr. Hauson the bill was ordered to be read the ilrd time on Saturday at 12 o'clock. REPORT OF LIBRARIAN.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Librarian, and the H use adjourned. FRANKFERT, Jan. 26, 1856.

Ielus hy J. D. McClure, Esq. Several petitions were presented and referred. UNFINISHED OFDER.

The Senate resumed the nufmished order, being motion of Mr. Blain to discharge the Committee of Propositions and G. ievanees from the considera-ion of petitions of citizens of Nelson, Washington and Anderson counties, for the formation of a new During the discussion on this question,

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR Was received, making nomications for Notarles which was confirmed. SPECIAL ORDER-BANK OF ASHLAND The bill to charter the Bank of Ashland, beithe special order for 11 o'clock, was taken up.

the bill was passed by yeas 21, pays il.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE. Mr. Walton-Select Committee-A bill to estab LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS

Was granted to several zentlemen. Those of ger eral interest will be noticed when introduced

House .- A message was received from the Schate anouncing the passage of sundry bills, &c. PETITIONS.

A number of petitlon were presented and appro riately referred.
This being the day for call of counties to grant
eaves, &c., leave was given to being in a large numeer of bills—ali that are of a general character will
ee noticed when reported. REPORTS PROM SELECT COMMITTEES.

A number of bills were reported by select commi istoric facts [authorizes the Librarian to subscribe or 3 numbers of each of the newspapers and peridicals published in Kentneky, or that may hereafter he published in the State, and have them bound or fature reference]

Mr. Menzies offered an amendment that the bill sha'l not apply to papers published in German, re-ferred to Committee on Library. Mr. Bod'ey-a blil to extend the corporate limits

f Louisville: referred to Indiciary Committee. of Louisville; referred to Judiciary Committee.

Same—a bill load in removing free negices from
his State to Liberia; ordered to be printed and
made the special order for Thursday next.

Same—a bill to charter the Western Insurance
Company; ref rred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr Whetely—Internal Improvement—reported
toward load, bills with were nessed.

Rasolations were offered by several gentlemen la etation to the duty of Congress to organize, which relation to the daty of Congress to organize, which were referred to a select committee of six.

Mr McElroy offered a preamble and resolutions in relation to rewarding the patriots of the Revolution and other wars by passage of bill by Congress; referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

After some other nnimportant business, adjourne Yours, &c., REPORTER. has questioned one thousand persons with the following results-To avoid shavin -, 69, to avoid catching cold, 32; to hide their teeth, 5; to take away from a prominent nose, 3; to avoid being taken as an Englishman abroad, 7; because they are in the army, 6; because they have been in the army, 221; hecause Price Albert docs it, 2; because it is artistic, 29; because you are a singcr, 3; because you travel a great deal, 17; bebecause the wife likes it, 8; because you have weak lungs, 5; because it acts as a respirator, 29; because it is healthy, 77; because the young ladies admire it. 471; because it is considered 'the thing," i0; because he chooses, I. The last is the best reason of all.

lead of new leaf tobacco was sold by Mr Bridges, at Todd's warehouse, for \$10 55 per hundred, which is the highest price obtained this season for new leaf tobacco. This evem plifies the fact that Louisville is the best market in the West for the sale of tobacco.

some districts producing 250 bushels to the acre Its total value amounts to twelve millions pounds sterling. The other day a vessel from Lowlonlerry, Ireland, loaded with notatoes, arrived at

IJA Frankfort correspondent of the Shelby News, K. N., significantly acknowledges that "there never assembled in Kentucky a Democratc Convention characterized by more nerve and confidence" than the one recently held.

D'Quite a rumpus has been kicked up at Chicago in consequence of the members of the City Council voting to themselves gold-headed canes which cost \$55 each, amounting in the aggregate to about \$1,000.

LECTURE ARCUBISHOP HEGHES. YOUNG CATHOLICS' FRIEND SOCIETY

SUBJECT:

Present Condition and Prospects of the Catho-lic Church in the United States," We feel sure that we could not do the Courier's eaders, both Protestant and Catholic, a better service than to lay before them a full and complete report of the lecture delivered by Archishop Hughes, of New York, at Baltimore, on the 17th inst. We copy from the Baltimore American, a Know-Nothing paper, for which it vas reported by a corps of experienced stenographers from Washington. The lecture was delivered at the Maryland Institute, and the American says that it attracted an immense aulience. Every portion of the large salson was

The Archbishop was accompanied to the stand by a number of prominent gentlemen, invited guests of the Young Catholies' Friend Society, He was introduced to the audience by Ambrose A. White, Esq., President of the Society, andat the close of the applause which greeted his appearance, commenced his lecture as follows:

THE LECTURE. There is no subject which has elicited such varied and contradictory speculations as an attempt to uncertaint the present condition of the Catholic burch of the United States. Members of that hurch, and members of other denominations, have subject in anomalicing with a subject in a supplied to the subject in a subject to the subject Courch, and members of other denominations, have indulged in speculations with regard to its members, the sources from which they are derived, and its power of endurance amid the movel circumstances in which it finds itself in this free country. (Applause.) And the circumstances are indeed novel; because from the beginning of Christlanity antil the declaration of American independence, that Church has never found herself face to tace with the civil government of any country except as its favorite or as its fee.

patronage, ustil his descendents degenerated into petty disputants of the theological questions, and prepared the way for the incoming of those who became the masters of the falleu empire. They, in their turn, necessarily, became they were ignorant, though brave, fell nude: the instruction of Christlenty. though orave, ien ander the first of the present gov-ernments and untions of Europe, in their social ca-parity, the Church herself was brought in as part and portion of the governments thus interested, and parity, the Church herself was brought in as part and portion of the governments thus interested, and they as civil rulers from the beginning professed to protect h r.

In later times, when changes of religion came, whilst she was petted in Catholic countries, she was perseented in Protestant countries; and thus up to the present time, for the period to which I have referred, she has a way found herself for the period to the feet of the countries.

erred, she has never found herseif face to face with the country and its rivalship with creeds, in which no tavor was to be shown on one side or the other. And hence it is that this new problem has furnished a theme for the inquiry of philosophers of every religion on both sides of the Athanic ocean. And when I had the honor of being juvited to deliver a better for the heaft of covery religion of the control of the delivery religion relig

this authence, I beg it to be understood that I retract such an expression by auticipation, even he fore it is uttered. It would be unbecoming in me to avail myself of an occasion like the present, when I am honored by the presence of many who are not of the Catholic religion, to say one word which could give offence to any one in the least. (Applience)

within my view a period of seventy years; that is losay, a period between the Declaration of Inde-pendence and the tornation of the Constitution. v. Until that time, such anthority can e through ie Vicar Apostolic of London, and at that perio the Vicar Apostone of Londou, and at that period he was appointed, and here is a proper starting point for as to determine this question, because, although there remained for long year-exactments also many of the statute boo's of d.ff. rent States also caraging Catholics, I shall not take them into the account, but shall consider that from 1795 antil 1856, the Catholics of the United States have stood any or a refeat consider that the law with their

was Fits Slmmons, a member of Congress; and the hird was Commodore John Barry, the founder o

cat that period of any community of Ce exist-ence at that period of any community of Catholics n any part thereof. Individuals, and perhaps so-litary families of the Catholic faith, might have even found here and there, but these are the three sources from which, as I will call item, the na-ive, hereditary and American Catholics are to be

How was it in respect to other things? There were at that time few Catbolic churches in the whole of the Uni ed States. One was at Philadephia, one was at Goshen-hoppen, one was at Conewaya, and I believe one at Baltimore was about finished, and that was St. Peter's church. Besides this, there was no public Catholic church to the State of Maryland. There were no Catholic schools are alleged to prepare young monotor the minister. There were no Catholic hospitals or oupban asylums or any lustitutions of this character. There were only Father Carroll and twenty-four priests; three of whom were incapacitated by age from doing luty. The glorious missions of the French Jesuits among the Indians in the Eastern States, at the North and along the rivers of the West, though imited to a certain extent, had passed away and commending in the except had passed away and commendating in the except ware now consider.

Whence naw, it may be asked, has been the increase in the present members of the Catholic people! The increase has been from immigration, and I think upon that subject very erroneous idees prevall, both among Catholics and Protestants. I think that immigration has been vastly overrated, and trom an examination of the best suthorities within my reach, both official and senentifie on the English and American side, I have every reason to believe that immigration into this country has been much smaller than has been generally supposed, At Baltimore, January 17, 1856.

e injecture waat it would be from the continent of Europe.

In the first place, we know in regard to this immigration, that there is no distinction made in the anthorities upon this subject, excepting in one or two instances, between the inhabitants of one con try and those of another, so that the immigration from the British Empire has been described and considered in general terms, and we know farther that so far as Catholicity is conserned, neither Wales, nor England, nor Scotland, which contributed much in the earlier stages of immigration to the population of the United States, farnished any addition to the Catholic body. It remained, therefore, for Ireland, as a part of the British Empire, to furnish Catholic immigrants, and you will, persuage, be surprised when I mention that up to the year 1825 the immigration from the British Empire counts but little over 300,000. The statistics from which I derive my information, appear to be exceed densely thronged, and hundreds were unable to obtain admittance.

In the first place, after the establishment of peace there was very little good-will between the two countries; but, on the other hand, there was a remnant of rances still remaining upon the one side, and self-congratulation upon the other. The immigration which began, or at least which was at first noted, was in 1794, when it was 10,600. It goes on diminishing until the close of the war, but for four or five years previous to that time the immigration was so shipt that it is earrely to be taken into the account. From the close of the war it increased, but still in a moderate degree, up to the year 18:25, when it was found to have been a little more than 300,000.

I may mention further that during this period the greater portion of immigrants from freuand were not Catholics, but Protestants; thet in to say, they were Presby terians from the North of Ireland, who settled some in New Jersey, and in greater numbers in Western Peaneylvania. Many of their descendants are now found in Western Virginia, in Tennessee, end in Ohio. From that class of people therefore, the great majurity of immigrants came at that period, nor does the tide of Catholic immigration appear to have set in toward this country with any great force until after the close of the revolutionary war. It would be tedions end tiresome to go through thelen z details of etatistics, and repeat how meny came in this year. However, it is enough to say that the immigration from Great Br. tain and ireland, which mp to 1825 was a little over 300,000, enched in the following twenty-five years 1,433,325, and since that period from 1850 to 1856 there have strived at the city of New York alone 1,319,236 immigrants. During this period nine-tenihs of the mmigrants to this country landed in New York, and tower has accountry landed in New York, and tower has account to these lands. and there is no account of those landing elsewhe

furnished a theme for the luquity of particular furnished a theme for the luquity of particular furnished a theme for the luquity of particular furnished a theme for the luquity of the deliver a lecture for the benefit of young man who devote their energies to protect their still younger by the them of the prethan who may be exposed to forfeit both their faith and morals nuless protected, surrounded as they are by so many dangers and re-publicant one it is, would be more in keeping with the spirit one it is, would be more it is and the land one it is, would be more in keeping with the spirit one it is, would be more in keeping with the spirit one it is, would be more in keeping with the spirit one it is, would be more in keeping with the spirit one it is, would be more in keeping with the spirit one it is, would be more in keeping with th

sources. One is, the primitive stock of the Mary-land colony; the second is lummigration; and the third is an element, which has hardly yet head brought into the necount, but which, I think, deal betty may be. It is true, that headreds of thouhave fallen neey from their religion. It is equally true, that they have hardly added anything to any other denomination of Christians. It is true, that they have fallen simply into a state of indifference,

Now, therefore, if it be true that the action of

tinguishing period of light, civil liberty and universal equality before the law. (Applause.)

twenty-two or twenty-three priests; now there are there is any truth in the report that ex-Governor priests. Then there was no bishop to ordain priests, if there were to the Governorship of Kansas.

and from an examination of like best enthorhies and examination of like best enthorhies and American side. I have every reason to believe and American side. I have every reason to believe and American side. I have every reason to believe and an examination of the contry has been generally supposed. The third of the mining and the sense generally supposed. For me to procure correct, all has not been possible the interpretation into this country, every from the endogeteur weak it would be from the endogeteur weak it were the from the endogeteur weak it would be from the endogeteur weak it was a found to the process of the weak it is m

the change.

Imagingation, as I have said, w'll dimirish. The country has had enough of it. The we'come is not so cordial as it was; the han' of kindn as of of er days is not stretched entany more, and the immigrants feel that they are not now so ardent y welcomed. This will restrain them to some extent. On the other band, the possible of liceland has been much thinned, so was have a been do we after more attention of the soil by famine, or interved in er bosem by pesticence; and thus will influence the tuming attous from the case; and thus will influence the tuming attous from the case; and thus will influence the tuming attous from the case; and thus will influence the tuming attous from the case of the the coet; and this will induce the lumigration from that country not a little, while they will be testrally ed both from motives of region and phizant region and phizant region coming bither, in coop queries of the treep ich which awaits them. The third reason is the governments of Europe will, as falso may be in the power, employ their influence for the same purposes. Although in the dailened ninds of political concenition of a reason that are not things accordinate on the same proposes. at may have been the d ctrine of the Bri ish that the extensive grazing farms were edapted to the purpose of improving the breed of cattle, much more profitably to the proptalor than the crowded neighborhood of peasants, yet there was farme on one side and pentilence in the rear of farming. They who could escape had every inducting into eave the land for broat sheepwalks, for which they were compiled.

But there are such things as wars. Wars do oceur. Nations find it more profiable, if not in a
pecuniary sonse, in a spirl ual set se, in a spirit of
autional pride, to have a rimmerous ha dv and trove
peasantry, to meet the enemy sgainst whem they
will not be strong enough to contend. It is not as
all probable that if Great British could have had reeourse to its favorite (cruiting ploned in 1855,
with the a meresults of successes under Wellingston in 1815, and preeding years, in that cruitingenevit is anothally probable that the British same

trol. This whole republic is not much larger than the District of Columbia, yet she has maintained her government and freedem for fointeen handred years. She is too just and whee to be claimbed, and too insignificant to excite the jealousy of her more powerful neighbors. Yet these people have had their periods of fillibustering, (sughter,) and troubles growing out of feuds with some reighbor, ing barons. Notwithstanding, they have kept on, and are not afferied.

which the lecturer referred to merely in the etaspeaker as greeted with loud and prolonged applause by the dense assemblage.

Disgusting Egotism. We had supposed that the editor of the Commer-nal, in this city, was the most consummate and inpress, as being excess vivy lond of "praising nam-self, in default of asybody else doing it; but we think he must yield the palm to the Londvi's Journal. Our neighbor's enormous and riderious vanity will have to swell its proportions in order to equal the following, which we clip from the Jour wait, which paper says of i self:

The Great Baitle Beswann the Haptiens and Dominicane-Defeat of the Former and Flight of Soutouge-Victory of Santana. The Philadelphia Doyaurer of the 22d inst., given the Island, and his defeat is repres

The New Hampshire Patrict denies that

It will be perceived that if any constitutional de-cet attached to the legislative acts of the Assem bly, it is not pretended to consist in Irregularity of election or want of qualification of the members

the Governor, without having any exclusive claim of precentee in itself, was a proposed town site only, which he and others were attempting to locate anlawfully upon land within a military reservation,

n both instances.

WEEKLY COURIER An Open Confession Good for

: · FEBRUARY 2, 1856

Notice! the time paid for. The very low price of the paper Connectous to make this rule imperative.

Connectous Solicites .- We are always gind to hear from our formula, and will be thankfut for occasion letters from all parts of the State and the great Mis Valley, containing important news, local goas; p, &c.

(Freeme ordering their papers changed, are requested
to make the Persodice where it is received as well so the
waste which it is to be seet.

The following letter from Jas. I. Dozier, Esq., appeared in the Jo rnal a few deys since with an indirect intimation that the editor did not concur in Mr D.'s views. Mr. Dozier is an old and zealous Native American, and although he mey be considered rather ultra, yet there is much force in what he says. The proscriptive enti-Catholic plank in the Know-Nothing plat form which Mr D. objects, was endorsed and reasserted by the State Council which held its session at Frankfort, last week:

Letisville, Jan. 19, 1856 TO THE EDITORS OF THE LOCIEVILLE JOURNAL: Gentlemen: I trouble you once more, promising that this shall be my last. I have no thought that can thing I may say will have an extended inchesses if any with others, therefore I write not for others.

ot for myself.

I have long been a Native American in principle There long been a Native American in principle, strongly opposed to foreigners having a right to vote at all in the United States upon any question of pelities, end, if possible, more strongly opposed to their holding office; but this opposition does not extend to those of the who are among us, and who have become citiz as agreeably to the Coustitution and laws of the United States. These are tution and laws of the United States. These are entitled to all the rights and privileges conformed by law, whether religious, civil, or political, and for their free enjoyment of these I am an advecate But, were it possible, I would prevent entirely the fourze ingress of foreigners to the United States forever. If, however, they will come, laws should be made to chield them from abuse and to protect their rights to come extent. The power to prochase and sell real eatate, to device it, and to transact such at the matters as a rise from contract—to the and sell real eatate, to device it, and to transact set other matters as arise from contract—to the exercise of all these right of I would yield a reluctant assent. And this englist to satisfy them; because, in doing this, we should do more tor freem and better by them than would have been done had they remained in the land of their nativity. But no man born on foreign soil, non now a citizen or who has not taken the initiatory step under the the laws to become one, should ever be entitled to vote at all in the United States. And I would enforce if I could) this objection agins at all—Protes-

frace (if I could) this objection agia at all-Protes force (if I could) was speech and a feet the most earnest and anxious thought which I could give the subject. I have come to this couclusion-that Americana (Knew Nothings as they are called) are in error in proceribing native-born Catholisa; and, so far as their principles tend to the effectnand, catholical and so far only. I am constrained and, so far as their principles tend to the effectuation of that end, and so jaronly. I am constrained to part company with them; for I have no doubt but that there are thousands and tens of thousands of astivations the fire of pure love of country, of patriotism, burns as intensely as it does in the treast of the warmest Protestant American; and further, I confidently b lieve that if the Pope of Rome should attempt to interfere with our religious, political, or civil institutions, as established by ourselves, these unity Catholics would repel the attempted aggression at the risk of their lives by observes, these native common washing in the attempted aggression at the risk of their live-and f rinnes. And so believing, I cannot conser-to that proscription which inlibits them from affi-ieting with the Order if they week to do so. And moreover, I believe that the heliost, the brighter leminary above our constitutional horizon is that which secures to all men the right to worship God agreeably to the dictates of their consciences.

JAMES 1. DOZIER.

The Mississippi Democratic Convention which assembled, on the 8th inst., at Jackson, Miss., passed a resolution instructing their delegates to the next National Convention of the Democratic party to insist on the adoption, by eaid Convention, of a platform of principles which shall contain-

1. A recognition and adoption of the principles of the act of Congress commonly called the Kan sa. Archeraska act.

2. A pleige to resist all attempts to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or to prohibit the slave trade between the States.

3. A pledge to resist all attempts to repeal the fugitive slave law, or impair its feithful execution.

Morticultural Society.

We are pleased to learn that the members this acciety hold regular monthly meetings, at which there are continued marks of increasing lay, various specimens of fruits were exhibited, and many valuable enggestions made as to the proper method of preserving them during the winter. These observations of experienced her iculturalists are noted down for publication.

BARNUM BANKRUFT .- The Hartford (Court Times speaks of it as settled beyond all possibl dispute, that Barnum and the Jerome Clock Company, of New Haven, in whose affairs h has had a long and busy finger of late, are both bankrupt. The Times says that the company has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors, and that the great showman is left without a penny in his own name-his New York investments, 'Iranistan," the woolly horse and all, having gone by the board.

SLAVE STARTEDS .- It will be seen by despatches that there has been another slave stampede from this Stote, and that a portion o the fugitives had been arrested at Cincinnat after having fired upon and wounded some o their pursuers. A negro woman seeing her capture certain, murdered one of her children and wanneded two others. It is high time Kentucky elave holders were taking some prompt and offective measures to secure themselves against the

SEATING MATCH.-The Philadelphia papers state that a skating match took place on the Delaware on Tuesday, between Samuel S. and Oliver Lippiucott. The parties starte I from a point up the river, a distance of fourteen miles, and reached Poplar street in one hour and ten minutes from the time of starting. The affair created no little interest among the friends of the parties. Oliver Lippincott distanced his compet

The Philadelphia jonrnala are awfully se vere on Macaulay, the English historian, for sayunkind things of the good old Quaker, William Penn. The Ledger is particularly "put out"the editor thinking the historian has been trying "to prove Penn a traitor to his country, a ma ignant lier, a gossipping old fool, and a false

JOHN G. SAKE .- We learn by the Pittsbarg Journal, that the health of this distinguished wit, poet, and lecturer, has been so impaired by an attack of paralysis that he has been obliged to forfeit many of hie engagements to lecture. He hopes to be able to resume hie labors in

as a New Year's gift, an album containing watercolor paintings by the most eminent artists, each picture representing some incident in the Queen's visit to Paris. To the Empress he has presented a costly and ingeniously devised service of plate.

founders hope may some day become a city, a newspeper has just been started The firs' three copies printed were put up at auction and brought, the first \$65, the second \$10 and the

"Alone," the first celebrated novel by Viccinian female writer, ie continuously sued ful. Mr. Derby, the New York publisher, had learn that the English reprint has also had an amense sale

BY During the recent cold snap the men Pittsburg have kept themselves warm by wlipping their wivea. During the last weel., says the l'ost, no less than a dozen persons were ser

to jail for abusing their wives. Wm. Blake, the inventor of Metalic Paint died at Westfield, Mass, on the 8th inst. He was testing the practicability of making powder

without Saltpetre, when the composition exploded, causing his death. PIGELING ICE.—The English Avenue Railroad Company sewed several hundred sacks of salt pon their track in order to melt the ice, and

ave found it an easy method to clear the rails after making the application. Mr Samuel C. Blackwell, an Abolitionis of Cincinnati, was morried at Henrietta, New York, on the 24th inst, to Rev. Antoniette L.

Brown, the celel rated woman's rights advo-Michael Roach, who kept a grocery eter on walnut Hills, near Cincinnati, cine on Saturday evening last, by shooting him-

self with a rifle.

the Soul.

The Northern Know-Nothings are at last force acknowledge that the "order" is a magnificent failure, so far as nationality is concerned. They are in this more housest than their Southern brethren; for although the fact has been palpable for nths to every intelligent and observing man that Know-Nothingism North and Know-Nothsm South were two entirely separate and distinct affairs, yet the K. N's in this State have contended and still stoutly contend otherwise, and ave not failed to exult over Abolition triumphs at the North as Know-Nothing victories! To all uch benighted or willfully blind individuals, we mmend the tollowing extract from one of the test Washington letters of Col. Schouler, edito

the Cincinna'i Gazette: As regards the convention of the American part hich is to assemble in Philadelphia on the 22d extraonath, I predict that it will never be able either upon candidates, or upon a platfor ng in Congress. What are here known on th onal Americans," and who vote for Mr. Ful easer, will never unite, either non candida Spea.er, will never unite, either a pon candidates with such men as Campbell, calloway, uner or Ford, apon the question of slavery and xiension into Kansas and Nebraska. They are National" as the Democrats, headed by "Fran rece." It was only yesterday that they voted is ody for Gov. Smith, of Virginia, for Speaker is heater the country by body for Gov. Smith, of Virginia, for Speaker, ho is better known, however, to the country by its sobriqued of "Extra Billy," a gentleman who would not, for any cause, vote for or anport is forthern man who had a spark of anti-slavery feeling in his nature. He has all along voted for Mrichardson for Speaker, with the full force of the dministration party. Do our American friends it his and other free States believe that a nulon care to make do such antarousistical elements! If they ormed of such antagonistical elements? If the I do not. The Southern Americans will not one lach. They will even demand stronger the recent they will even demand stronger the recention the pre-eminence of the peculiar him than are given in the twelfth section of the elphic platform, the adoption of which cause legates from Obio, ludiana, and other free the left.

ates, to bolt. The Convention of the American party which a tam for a union between themselves and dis thern brothern, the restoration of the Miss outhern brethern, the restoration of the Missour suppromise, and that n islave State should be addred into the Union formed out of the territory nich the averted in that bill covered. The invention has been denounced on the floor of Concess by a representative from Kentucky as a "Black publican" Convention, and that platform as a fact Republican platform. There is not a majoritor from the State of the 22d of February Convention from the State of Oho, wine, If he were it retedus a delegate to the 22d of retrustry Con-nition from the State of Oho, who, it he were in-largress, would not be called by the Sontisem accordance with the climatum adopted lost full Cincinnati. During the two months' balloting ich we have witnessed in this Congress, in no stance have the Southern American members led for a man who is opposed to the Nebusita Il, and who favors the ve-emethent of the bissided for a man who is opposed to the Nebrasha II, and who favors the re-encetment of the Mis-uri restriction. Even Col. Marshall, of the Lon-ville District, who is not only the most able, but so the most liberal member of the Southern di-sion of the American party, in a debate some ceeks ago denied that Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, was member of the American party, and he was not cause be did not stand upon the twelfth section the platform erected at Philadelphia. I state techal I believe to be facts, and they have ten forced upon me by what I have seen in the were all weeks I have been here. Before tracking Vashington I entertained a hope that a union of

neval works I have been here. Before tracking ushington I entertained a hope that a union of a opposition party would be made, North and with upon a conservative yet liberatives. That pe has ranished. The Son h make no concessions ugh they demand many. They think they are eral when they east their votes for such Northern nas Mr. Fuller and Mr. Bichardson, and support Pushlent from the North like Mr. Pierce, but President from the North like Mr. Pierce, but President from the North like Mr. Pierce y can never be induced to vote for such men a wis D. Campbell, Mr. N. P. Banks, nor will the

The Central Union "Live Oak" Club held meeting at their rooms, (Stuyvesant Inst.) last night. The speakers were Lient Porte is Navy, Judge Ruggles, Hon. M. Hildreth, s, &c. Letters were read from several deles to the Philadelphia Convention, stating tha

George Law's friends are hard at work, and ney expect to "put him through." Our neighor of the Journal is for him, and although still fraid to say so openly, he has declared his in tention to defend him from "unjust attaczs. Ve do not, however, yet see any defence from he attack of the Memphis Eagle and Enpuire K. N. pe per, which called George Law "an i interable moneyed upstart, a man with more pecf than brains, more money than deceney, ar obscure adventurer, and a fool-hardy fillibuster" his is pretty strong language, certainly, bu

ng of the British Parliament a new war loan o at least £20,000,600 will be asked for. It is also hought it will be accompanied by an extension lowed. That measure will case the stress of he new loan, but as some twenty or thirty lions more will be demanded to meet the ex nses of the next campaign, the relief will be

Warley's Sarsaparilla.

We call the attention of the public to this great and valuable remedy for colds, coughs, asthma and consumption. This unrivalled medicine wi ot only relieve, but speedily cure, when all other ne delicate tissue of the lungs, but seek at one is sofe and healing remedy. Under its influ ce the most dangerous cough is removed pitting of blood is prevented, the breathing plered soft and easy, and the unfortunate suf erer is soen restored from the awful condition o asumption to a healthy and comfortable exis-

y, Wm. Bennett will undergo the last penalty he law for the murder of a fellow-being, for sich he was indicted at the last term of th efferson County Criminal Court. The time and ace we are not advised of, but hope the officers who have the duty in charge will be discreet nough to conduct the affair with as little parade a possible.

FAT OFFICES .- A bill has been introduced into e Ohio Legislature to fix the salaries of som f the officials of Hamilton county at certain pecified sums. The Cincinnati Gazette is credi y informed that the five leading offices in that inty vield the following enormous profits:

ne 4th of March, 1857, Jeff. Davis received 91 otes; W. W. Lake 7; A. R. Johnson 6; J. K Clinton 2; John Smith 3; G. M. Hillyer 6; 1 M. Aldridge 1; Stephen Adams 4; W. I. Shar

key 3. IT Hon. Elisha Whittlesey has decided tha Mr. Forney is not by law Clerk of the House, nd that he cannot draw money from the Trea ry for any other purpose than is essential to it onducting of the business of the House pendin

ising for several days, having risen, altogether, our feet at l'ortland, the foot of the Falls. The ather yesterday morning was exceedingly colnd heavy ice was made, but during the day i derated very material'y and the snow and ic

lted freely wherever exposed to the sun. The ice that extends across the river, from th id vesterday foot passengers bad to make the cro ng about opposite the mill above Jeffersonvill annel in the ice, outside of the Telegraph, and ating the loose ice on the Falls.

San Francisco, during the last year, contains names of fifty-two firms-the total liabilities nσ \$5.186.016; assets \$1,556,632; extent o re \$2.629.384. The total value of property San Francisco is \$32,841,027, of which \$18, 21 is landed property. Total taxes \$687,353.

mber of "Little Dorrit" had been sold in Lonn up to the 22d of December. The London culation of "Bleak House" was 32,000, and ac net profits to Mr. Dickens have amounted to £11,000. The London journals speak in high orms of the opening chapters of "Little Dorrit. IT The weather throughout Texas has been exceedingly cold At Clarksville, Red River

unty, snow has remained on the ground since ast December. The Brazos river is frozen so muly that at Traco teams crossed on the ice. as increased 410,000 during the past year. This rease is larger than the whole tonnage of

Spain, Portugal and Russia combined. IT A jury in New Orleans, last week, refused to allow the liberation of twenty slaves by their mistress, unless they would leave the State The

Outrageous Assault.

A letter from a friend at Frankfort advises us hat an outrageous and cowardly assault was made upon our correspondent, "Se De Kay," vesterday, by Mr. R. C. Wintersmith, State Freasurer. Our friend states that the parties were soparated before any damage had been done either, but if they had been left alone the hurly Secretary, although double the size of our correspondent, would have received a handsom thrashing.

We presume the assault grew out of the fa that our correspondent, in one of his recent leters, alluded to a rumor current that Mr. Wir ersmith had been drawing from the State Trea ury, without warrant or authority, some \$500 a year, which he had illegally fobbed. That such rnmor was current Mr. W. is well aware. If t was in the slightest degree incorrect, we would have taken especial pleasure in removing any njury such a report might have inflicted; and of his Mr. W., from the relations which have existed between us for years, should have well known. But he and the miserable clique at rankfort have been smarting u er the exposi ions of their short-comings, and took the first pportunity of showing the manly manner in hich they would resent it. But the gentlemen ave missed their mark widely if they expect, by such a course, to prevent an examination of the nanner in which they have conducted themselves as servants of the public. The Courier will continue to do its duty, and expose cerranion wherever found, in high as well as rascality n low places.

We see that Mr. Wintersmith has asked that the matter be investigated. We hope it will be, rigidly and thoroughly.

POTATOES SAVED .- We learn that several o our Jefferson county farmers, with prudent aforethought and careful management, have saved most of their potatoce from the late killing frosts. Their management was by housing their vegetables, and having fires in their cellars, where the mometers were placed to indi cate the temperature. By this means one watchtul husbandman saved a let of 1,200 barrels of fine neslianoes. He was up and on watch a night, and by increasing his fires kept the frost out. His potatoes that had been buried in the earth were all frozen.

Excuse for Bigany .- George Lamb, mate of the ship Chariot of Fame, of Boston, was brought up at the police court at Liverpool, on a charge f having three wives, having married one i Liverpool, in 1845, another in Ne & York, in 1848, and another in Liverpool, in 1855. The three were in Court and gave evidence against him. His delence for marrying the last was that he was "drunk as a pig," and did not know what he was about.

Which is Genuine!

At the Know-Nothing State Council which met at Frankfurt a few days since, a report of the Executivo Committee was read, the publica tion of which was delayed, under some petty pretext. When it did appe: r it read as follows OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, } FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 23, 1856.

At the last session of the Grand Council, the ce of State Secretary was erented, and it was ade his duty to carry on the correspondence with me, and may them over to the Treasurer

The committee issued a circular on the 15th Ser tember, 1855, addressed to all the counties in the State, informing them of the new regulations pass-od by the Grand and National Connells, and also that the J-muary session of the Grand Council would be held at this place, and the purpose of the

ame.
The committee beg leave to say, that the Amerian party throughout the Union is daily increasing a strength, and recommending itself to the wise, e country. Assuming and maintaining a nation a, and advocating boldly and fearlessly, ever ere, the grand and comprehensive principles nents. But while we indulge these high hopes, want not be unmindful of the extraordinary efforts

ember. Let us go to work in carnest, and see that our victorious banners continue to float in transport the breeze. Kentucky, true to all her history hreats of the assassin, shall ever awe us into silence or deterus from vindicating, with all our energy at d

eal, the great cause of American principles A correspondent furnishes us with the follow ig, which he assures us is the genuine doenest. The delay in the publication certainly looks as if there night have been foul play. We leave the matter, however, with the public to de ide, simply remarking that if the subjoined report is not the one adopted by the State Council, it should have been. It certainly is much the most correct and truthful of the two:

OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, in a cellar) JANUARY 23J, 1856

At the last session of the Grand Council, the office of State Secretary was created, and it was made his duty to earry on the correspondence with the various Councils and receive the dues of the the various contains and receive the dues of the same and pay them over to the Treasurer. Those two offices have relieved the committee of the duties heretofore performed by them; but more especially of taking care of the cash, which, since the August election, has so much diminished in bulk that it does not even pay for the handling, much less the

otember, 1855, addressed to all the counties i State, informing them of the new regulation used by the Grand and National Councils, an assed by the Grand and Asthona Conners, and so that the January session of the Grand Coun-l would be held at this place, and the purpose of te same; at the same time calling their attention the plethoric state of the Treasury.

The committee beg leave to say that the Know which remains the capture the Victor is delly divisiothing party throughout the Union is daily dimin-ing in strength and recommending itself to the bunting, intriguing, cun, ing and wire-worl

rother disadvantages, she won the most blood ctory of the year. She now presents a united

e as possible for our country, for posterity God. We will continue to labor while the venal pen of the M.ed sauminator, and the toreats of the seaseln, shell weave into silence our ene-mies, and deter them from rindicating, with all their wouted energy and zeal, the great cause of

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The President's Special Message.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1856. To the Senate and House of Representatives: Circumstances have occurred to disturb the conr Circumstances have occurred to distart the conset of governmental organization in the Territory of Kansas, and produce there a condition of things which renders it incumbent on me to call your attention to the subject, and neganity to recommend the adoption by you of such measures of legislation as the grave exigencies of the ease appear to reare.
A brief exposition of the circumstances referred

, and of their causes, will be necessary to the full derstanding of the recommendations which it is aderstanding of the recommendations which it is roposed to submit.

The act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas was a manifestation of the legislative pinion of Congress on two great points of constitutional construction: one, that the designation of the boundaries of a new Territory, and provision with publical corganization and adminituration as a he boundaries of a new Territory, and provision or its political organization and admini tration as a Ferritory, are measures which of right tall within the powers of the general government; and the unidered as an inchoate State are cutitled. In the rolse of self-government, to determine for there es what shall be their own domestic institution solves what shall be their own donestic institutions, subject only to the constitution and the laws, duly enacted by Congress under it, and to the power of the existing States, to decle according to the provisions and principles of the constitution at which that the Territory shall be received as a State Into the Union. Such are the great nelitleal rights which are solemuly declared and affirmed by that Based upon this theory, the act of Congress de-

Based upon this theory the outlines of republican government in distributing public authority among lawfully created agents—executive, judicial, and legislativs—to be appointed either by the general government or by the Tewitory. The legislative functions were intrusted to a council and a house of concernitatives duly selected and empayment to expect the selected and empayment epresentatives duly elected and empowered to en-act all the local laws which they might deem essenact all the local laws which they might deem essen-tial to their prosperity, happiness and good govern-ment. Acting in the same spirit, Congress also de-fined the persons who were in the first instance to be considered as the people of each Territory; en-acting that every free white male lububitant of the same above the age of twenty-one years, being an actual resident thereof, and possessing the qualifi-cations bereafter described should be entitled to vote at the first election and he eligible to any ofcations bereafter described should be entitled to vote at the first election, and be eligible to any office within the Territory; but that the qualifications of voters holding office at all subsequent elections should be such as might be preseribed by the legislative assembly? Provided, however, that the right of suffrage and of rolding office should be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who should have declared on oath their intention to become such, and have taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the provisions of the act: And provided, further, provisions of the act: And provided, further t uo officer, soldier, seaman, or marine, or other on in the army or navy of the United States, or ached to troops in their service, should be allow-to vote or held office in either Territory by rea-

d to vote or held office in citter Territory by rea-on of being on service therein. Such of the public officers of the Territory as, by rovisions of the act, were to be appointed by the General Government, including the governors, were pipsinted and commissioned in due season; the law aving been enacted on the 30th of May, 1854, and c commission of the governor of the Territory of chraska heing dated on the 2d day of Angust, 1854, d of the Territory of Kansas on the 29th day of Among the duties imposed by the net on the

overnme was that of directing and superlatending by political organization of the respective Territo-ies. The Governor of Kansas was required to anse n census or cumeration of the inhishituats d analified voters of the several counties and di and qualified voters of the several counties and or niets of the Territy to be taken by such person and is such mode as he may designate and appoint o appoint and direct the time and places of rability here, both as to the persons to superintend such designs and the manner of conducting the designs and the persons to superintend such designs and the sequence thereof to designs the designs and the sequence thereof to designs. tuber of the members of the Council and Hor ntatives for each county or district relate what persons might appear to be du'y elect-it; and to appoint the time and place of the first ducting of the Legislative Assembly. In subtence, the same duties were devolved on the Governor of

While, by this act, the principle of constitution or each of the Territories was one and the same ar he details of organic legislation r garding both were as nearly as could be identical, and while the were as nearly as could be identical, and while the Territory of Nebraska was tranquilly and successfully organized in the due course of law, and its first Legislative Assembly met on the 16th of Janary, 1855, the organization of Kansas was long delayed, and has been attended with serious difficulties and arrheroscenaries partly the conventees of law. and embarrassments, partly the consequence of 1 al mal-administration, and partly of the unjustifi-ble interierence of the inhabitants of some of the tes, foreign by regidence, interests and rights to

nor of the Teritory of Kansas, con -that of ordering the census or chumer ion of its lubabitants-nutil so late a day that the true Americanism in all things, it is gathering to its support the wisdom and talent of the country, and impressing itself upon the hearts of the American propele, and its reinciples must versually be. for a year after the Territory was constituted by the the Federal Executive had been commissioned, it urse without the ordinary guarantees of peac

of the violation of law in the performance of acts

Before the requisite preparation was accomplished for election of a Territorial Legislature, an cru-tion of a Delegate to Congress had been held in the Territory on the 20th day of November, 1854, and

ong disturbed the repose of our country, and ex-ited individuals, otherwise patriette and law abid

office individuals, otherwise particle and law shuing, to toil with in livected zeal in the attempt to
propagate their social theories by the perversions
and abuse of the powers of Congress.
The persons and partics whom the tenor of the
act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and
Kansas thwarted in the endeavor to impose, through
the agency of Congress their particular views the agency of Congress, their particular views ossocial orgonization on the people of the future new States, now possessing that the policy of leaving the inhabitants of each State to judge for themselves in this respect, was ineradically rooted in the convictions of the people of the Union, then had recourse, in the pursuit of their general object, to the extraordinary measure of propagandist colonization of the Territory of Kansas, to prevent the free and natural action of its inhabitants in its infree and natural action of its inhabitants in its in nal organization, and thus to anticipate or t procethe determination of that question in this in

with such views associations were organized in ined through the press in language extremely nd arts had the necessary consequence to swaken notives of intense indignation in States near to the

ry elections for members of the legislative assem-were held in most, if not all, of the precincts at ctime and the places, and by the persons designa d and appointed by the Governor coording to

Argry accusations that illegal votes had been

Those decisions of the returning officers and o the Governor are final, except that by the parlia mentary usage of the country applied to the organ c law, it may be conceded that each house of the eats, it is a question as to which, neither now no

Accordingly, the Governor, by proclamation, received the assembly thus elected to meet at a acc called Pawnee City; the two houses met and ere duly organised in the ordinary purliamentary e official communications usual on such occasions n elaborate message opening the session was essof legislation was cutered upon by the legislate usembly.

y thing objectionable in the bill itself, nor any etence of the illegality or incompetency of the

nt only in the change of its place of sesson. How-ver trivial the objection may seem to be, it re-quires to be considered, because upon it is founded quires to be considered, because upon it is founded all flat superstructure of acts, plainly ugainst law, which now threatens the peace, not only of the Territory of Kansas, but of the Union. Such an objection to the proceedings of the Leg-islative Assembly was of exceptionable origin, for he reason that, by the express terms of the organlaw, the scat of government of the Territory was located temporarily at Fort Leavenworth;" and set the Governor himself remained there less than yet the Governor himself remained there less than two mentas, and of his own discretion transferred the seat of government to the Shawnee Missles, where it in fact was at the time the Assembly were called to meet at Pawnee City. If the Governor had any such right to change temporarily the seat of government, still more had the Legislative Assembly. The objection is of exceptionable origin for the further reason, that the place indicated by

s been dismissed by scatence of court-martial. Nor is it easy to see why the legislative assembly ght not with propriety pass the territorial act could not, that must be on account of some pro unny;" and as there are enough it bitory or incompatible provision of act of Con-ess. But no such provision exists. The organic like to have fun, no matter of what kind, whether it be in religion, politics or prize fighting, the result was as might have been expected—the Tremont Temple was crowded to excess this evening. Those, however, who went with the expectation of seeing a disturbance were disappointed, for, with but very slight exceptions, the dissent from the opinions expressed was menifested by e respectable silence; while throughout the lecture there were many passays which received hearty appliance. gress. But no such provision exists. The organic act, as stready quoted, says, "the seat of government is hereby located temporarily at Fert Leavenworth," and it then provides that certain of the public buildings there "may be occupied and used under the direction of the governor and the legislative assembly." The expressions might possibly be construed to imply that when in a previous section of the act it was marted that "the first legisland."

be construed to imply that when in n previous sec-tion of the act it was enacted that "the first legisla-tive assembly shill meet at such place "mi on such day as the Governor shall appoint," the word "place" means place at Fort Leavenworth, not place anywhere in the Territory. It so, the Gover-nor would have been the first to err in this matter, not only in himself having removed the sont of government to the Shawnee Mission, but in again removing it to Pawnee City. If there was any de-parture from the letter of the law, therefore, it was his in both instances. But, however this may be, It is most nareasonn-But, however this may be, it is most arresoon-ble to suppose that by thaterms of the organic act. Congress intended to do impliedly what it has not done expressly—that is, to forbid to the legillative assembly the power to choose any place it might see fit as the temporary sent of its deliberations. That is proved by the significant language of one of the subsequent acts of Congress on the subject, that of March 3.1855, which, is making supropulathat of March 3, 1855, which, in making appropria-tion for public buildings of the Territory chacts that the same shall not be expeculed "until the Le-gislature of said Territory shall have fixed by law the permanent stat of government." Congress in these expressions, does not profess to be granting the nower to fix the permanent seat of Govern-ment, but recognises the power as one already granted. But how? Undoubtedly by the compre-hensive provision of the organic act itself, which declares that "the legislative power of the Territothat of March 3, 1855, which, in making appropria

ry shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act." If, in view of this act, the legislative assembly had the large power to fix the permanent seat of government at any place in its discretion, of course by the same cuectment it had the less and the included power to fix it temporarily. o fix it temporarily.

Nevertheless, the allogation that the acls of the rislative Assembly were illegal, by reason of this noval of its place of session, was brought for sord emoval of its place of session, was broughtforward of justify the first great movement in disregard of its within the Territery. One of the acts of the egislative Assembly provided for the election of a elegate to the present Congress, and a delegate sa elected under that law. But, subsequently to his, a portion of the people of the Territory proceded without anthority of law to elect another elecata.

Following upon this movement was another and ronowing upon this inverticut was another and more important one of the same general obseracter. Persons confessedly not constituting the body politic, or all the inhabitants, but merely a party of the inhabitants, and without law, have undertaken to summon a convention for the purpose of transforming the Territory into a State, and have framed a Constitution adunted it and make it also dead a Constitution adunted it and make it also dead a Constitution adunted it and make it also dead a Constitution adunted it and make it also dead a Constitution adunted it and make it also dead a Constitution adunted it and make it also dead a Constitution adunted it and make it also dead a Constitution adunted it and make it also dead a Constitution adunted it and constitutions adunted it and constitution adunted it Constitution, adopted it, and under it elected a Governor and other officers, and a Representative to

in extennation of these illegal acts, it is alleged the extenation of these filegal acts, it is alteged that the States of California, Michigan and other were self-organized, and, as such, were admitted into the Union without a previous enabling act of Congress. It is true that, while in a majority of cases a previous act of Congress has been passed to without the Carlieron and the California of the Carlieron and the Car inthorize the Territory to present itself as a State, and that this is deemed the most regular course, set such an act has not been held to be indispensiet such an act has not been held to be indispensie, and in some cases the Territory has proceeded
ithout it, and has nevertheless been admitted into
the Union as a State. It lies with Congress to aunorize beforehand or to confirm afterwards, in its
scretion; but in no instance has a State been
initted upen the application of persons acting
against anthorities alory constituted by act of Conagainst authorities duly constituted by act of Cor ress. In every case it is the people of the Territo

f revolutionary character. It is avowedly so in tive and in aim as respects the local law of the ory of Kansas he may and should place at the dis osal of the marshal, any public force of the United States, which happens to be within the jurisdiction the militla of any State, or the land or naval force of the United States. And if the Territory be in of the United States. And if the Territory be invaded by the citizens of other Stotes, whether for the purpose of deciding elections or for any other, and the local anthorities find themselves mahle to repel or withstand it, they will be entitled to, and upon the fact being fully ascertained, they shall

ost certainly receive the aid of the General Gov But it is not the duty of the President of the united States to volunteer interposition by force to United States to volunteer interposition by force to preserve the purity of elections sither in a State or Territory. To do so would be subversive of public freedom. And whether a law be wise or unwles, just or unjust, is not a question for him to judge. If it be constitutional—that is, if it he the law of the land—it is his duty to cause it to be executed, or to sustain the authorities of any States of Territory in ustain the anthorities of any State or Territory i executing it lu opposition to all insurrectionar

Onr system affords no instification of revolutions. sets; for the constitutional means of relieving people of injust administrati a and have by a inge of public agents and by road, are ample, I move prompt and effective than its alylolence. These constitutional means must be accupulously guarded—this great prerogntive of popular soverguty sacredly respected.
It is the undoubted right of the peaceable and

orderly people of the Territory of Kaneas to elect their own legislative body, make their own laws and regulate their own social institutions, without, foreign or domestic molestetlon. Interference, on the one hand, to procure the abolition or prohibit-tion of slave labor in the Territory has produced mischlerone, interference, on the other for its chlevous interference, on the other maintenance or introduction. One wrong beget nother. Statements entirely untouched another. Statoments entirely untonched, or groes-ly exaggerated, concerning events within the Ter-ritory, arc sedulously diffused through remote States to feed the sectional animosity there; and the agita-tors there exert themselves indefatigebly in return to encourage and stimulate strife within the Ter-

itory.
The indammatory agitation, of which the present is but a part, has for twenty years produced nothing save numbligated evil, North and South. But for happiness on the part of the settlers themselves, ith good wishes, but with no interference from ont, would have quietly determined the question which is at this time of such a disturbing char-

ner. But we are constrained to turn our attention to the circumstances of emberrasument as they now exist. It is the duty of the people of Kanear to discountenance every set or purpose of resistance to its laws. Above all, the energiency eppeals to the citizens of the States, and especially to those contiguous to the Ferritory, neither by intervention of propersisting in electrons not to mountain the citizens. non-residents in elections, nor by quauthorized military force, to attempt to encroach upon or usurp e authority of the inhabitants of the Territor No citizen of our country should permit himself of forget that he is a part of its Government, and entied to be heard in the determination of it and its measures; and that, therefore, the highest considerations of personal henor and patriotism re-quire him to maintain, by whatever of power or in-diacnce he may possess, the integrity of the laws of

tive duty to exert the whole power of the federa Executive to support public order in the Territory to vindicate the laws, whether federal or local to vindicate the laws, whether federal or local, against all attempts of organized resistance; and to protect its people in the establishment of their own institutions, undisturbed by encroschment from without, and in the full enjoyment of the rights of self-government assured to them by the Constitution and the organic act of Congress. Although serious and threatening disturbances the Territory of Kansus, announced to me by the Governor in December last, were speedily quieted without the effusion of blood, and in a satisfac manner, there is, I regret to say, reason to ap-end that disorders will continue to occur there, increasing tendency to violence, until some de-emensure be taken to dispose of the question of which constitutes the independent

ce.
This, it seems to me, can best be accomplished by providing that, when the inhabitants of Kansas may desire it, and shall be of sufficient numbers to constitute a State, a convention of delegates, duly elected by the qualified voters, shall assemble to frame a constitution, and thus to prepare, through regular and lawful means, for its admission into the Union as a State. I respectfully recommend the enactment of a law that effect. I recommend, also, that a special appropriation

I recommend, niso, that a special appropriation is made to defray any expeuse which may become equisite in the execution of the laws or the main-enance of public order in the Territory of Kansas FRANKLIN PIERCE. AN EXCELLENT WORK.—We notice that the puletons have issued the first number of a new crial Atlas of the World, which will be completed in 33 semi-monthly parts. The work is brilliantly illustrated, and in typographical exe-

Senator Toombs in Boston. Freat Anxiety to Hear the Lecture of the G.nile-man from Georgia—His Reception—Sketch of His Remarks, &c., &c.

Boston, Jan. 24, 1956. Boston, Jan. 24, 1856.
Since the arrival of the lion. Robert Toomla, of
Georg a, in this city yesterday, and his becoming the
guest of Hon. William Appleton, as might naturally
be supposed, there has been capsiderable conversational excitement among that class who attend lectures, in regard to his proposed dissertation upon
slavery, or, as the title is propealy, the capsistoney
of African slavery with the Constitution of the United States and Randblican Constitutions and the of ed States and Republican Constitutions, and the e ects of the American revolution upon the Africa

There have been speculations of all sorts, some a to how be would be received on his first appearance on the platform; some as to the manner in which h ould treat the subject-whether be would prove ncky to the Southern or plastery to the Northern edictions; and a greet many as to which portion the community would be most largely represented the community would be most largely represented the letters, at the rate of fifty cents per bend—the ro-Slavery, the Abolitionist, or those who don't are a man either side, and merely wish to see the morable Senstor.

All, however, were agreed that the advent of Mr. comba coming as it were to beard the lion in his combs, coming as it were to beard the lion in h

len, and that, too, at the said llon's special invita-ion, was, to use a homely but oppropriate word ke to have fun, no matter of what kind, whether i

while throughout the lecture there were many passages which received hearty applause.

At half-past seven Mr. Toombs appeared npon the platform, accompanied by Hon. William Appleton, Nathaniel Applaton, Esq., and some of the committee who have been instrumental in getting np the course of icotors. He was greeted with appleuse on his sutrance, and without any iutroduction took the stand for the purpose of commencing his remarks. On doing so a single hiss was beard from the centre of the hall, which was quashed immediately by electrafrom all parts. But upon d immediately by ebecra from all parts. But upon the subsiding of the latter, the same snaky demonstration continued. This, however, was soon silenced by Mr. Toomba himself, who, perfectly at home, remarked that it made no difference with him. Peoplo might choose their own means to express their feelings. Good humor prevaited, and the sneaks unreceded. the speaker proceeded.

It is probable, said he, that the majority of the

sentiments advanced on this occasion would be op-posed to the honest convictions of most of those present, but he trusted that what might be said present, but he trusted that what might be said wend tend in a manner to medify the asperity that now prevails between the North and South. What he had to say would be expressed with all respect and deterence to the opinions of others, but with firmness and sincerity. The first portion of his cinre was occupied entirely with the history of the Constitution of the United States, and the co clares that "the legislative power of the Territo sideration of the elements which led to its formation and the ordinous of the men who contributed to it ry shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation and the opinious of the men who contributed to its construction. He maintained that this instrumint dees not contain one single article that tended to prohibit stavery, but thut, on the contrary, the institution was protected by it, though of course, not prompted especially. The right to hold slaves is left to the people of each State by its provisions, and no one State could dictate to the other what they should do in the metter. they should do in the matter.

History tells us that the Constitution was formed History tells us that the Constitution was formed by the consent of thirteen slaveholding colosies, and at a timo when the slave trade was practiced as a brauch of lawfulcommerce. There were anti-Slavery men in those days as well as now. Mason, of Vir-ginia, Thomas Jeiferson, and others equally great, had advocated the abolition of slevery; but it could not be done. It had been forced upon thereby Expland, and emergination was marginly impossible. England, and emancipation was morally impossib and under existing circumstances It is so at the and under existing circumstances it is so at the present day. I am not responsible for the Constitution, as it stands now, protecting slavery. The South is not responsible. It is your fathers—my fathers—the founders of this glorious republic, that are responsible. They made the Constitution as it is, allowing each State to have its own institutions, to hold slaves or not, as they saw fit. And I think they did wisely. If the Constitution is wrong an hey did wisely. If the Constitution is wrong, an avor by all means to change it. If it could deavor by an inease to engige it. If it couse with your views as to religion, politics, justice morality, use your energies toward making it corons to your standard. The speaker asserted it fact the formation of the Constitution increases the number of slaves, and that, too, by the confidence of Managardant and Constructs. Now English Massachusetts and every voter in New Englan his was proved by the provision that the slev This was proved by the provision that the sleve trade should exist twenty yeers from the time of its adoption, until 1801, and that there was an extension to 1806. During the time large numbers of slaves were imported, and a rapid lacrease was the canacquence; and all this, too, brought about hy Massachusetts votes, and against the protestations of many Southern anti-Slavery advocates. Laws made since then by wise statesmen also sustained the views of hir. Toughs, and an allusin was made

he views of Mr. Toomles, and an ailusion was made the Fngitive Stave Law. Here there was an interruption by hisses from various parts of the hall, which were taken by the Hon. Senator with the phroses of the hall was taken by the State.

No principle of public law, no practice or precedent under the Constitution of the United States, no rule of reason, right, or common sense, confers any such power as that now clulmed by in the country to protect it. (Loud applause.) 1789 no Southern state ever had occasion to call upon an extraordinary power to suppress insurrection. Alinsions were then made to the Missouri mpromise. This law had been allowed to exist r years, but the legislation of 1954 was the step y which the constitution was brought hack to its me bearings—the recognition of the rights of all tates to legislate for themselves in regard to their maintaining. The recorder acted upon this principle—the true principle of the document, to which every State in the Union is in good faith bound; end it is to be trusted all would In commencing on the second portion of his le

> present system of Southern slavery upon the African race. He, without hesitation, pronounced i heneficial. The people of the North draw indirec nemencial. In people of the North draw in comparisons in regard to the condition of the gro in the two sections of the country, both the action of the individual to himself and the whites, comparisons, which when drawn, never been sanctioned by reason or justice. diately, and that no harm con be done hy the act, to prove which you cite the condition of onsisted of 500,000 free blacks and 500,000 rhites? Would your beasted presperity be as it is own, and would not there be some disposition to ook after the laterest of the African in n different look after the laterest of the African in a different direction from thet present? Your prosperity as a free State, is not that yen are exempt frem slavery; it is owing to the absence of the race from your mids. When our country first started the slaves were not fitted for self-government. They might be or might not in the future. There are no instances in history that will prove that the African race ever took the first step teward self-civilization, but there are multitudes of cases to prove that when once elevated in the humanscale—being left to themselves—their teudency was to fall ack into barbarism. The principles of our gov rament are based upon the axiom that Den experience has shown, the Southern whites, having them with them, must make laws for them. The slavery of the American race has been existent with eelr creetion. Other reces may have for a time een compelled to bear the yoke, but they only are

of the speaker, and in remarking upon the freedom of the negre in the Northern States he said: It is true that he is lord of himself and he heritage. But is it not a heritage of wee, excluded from all civil rights, with but few exceptions, and looked apon with contempt almost university. Its history is written upon the records of the fall looked noon with contempt almost nuversities? Its instery is written open the records of the jails and peniforniarias. Mr. Toombs contended that the Scuth was right in the bellef that equality in the two races is impessible, and therefore restraint was necessary. The laws of the South gave to the slaves great priylleges. I do not pretend, seid he, that all are granted that should be, but caraestly that all are granted that should be, but carneatly hope that soon all that are proper should be allowed to them. I say this in Boston—I will say it in Georgia. The most enthusiastic applause greeted this remark.

The couclusion of the address of Mr. Toombs was makely a consideration of the condition of the South in a commercial point of view, and he draw a far more favorable picture of its condition than many who presend that the preclical institution of

many who pretend that the peculiar institution of hat section of the United States is dragging It dos that section of the United Mates is dragging lit-to destruction. At the conclusion of the le-three cheers—qualified of course—were given the Serator; and as far as could be judged from expressions heard in the crowd while leaving hall, there was a general expression of approh-towards the lecturer, not of his activings, but to towards the lecturer, not of his spinions, but of his candor and bearing. The audience dispersed quiet y, though one man sang out, before Mr. Toombe y, though one man sang out, before Mr. Toombeft the stand, "Howlong before Cherles Sumne an speak in Tallahasses" Another excited individinal in the crowd cried, "Three chaers for Charles Sumner" But the respease was like those demonstrations by the acholars at Do-the-Boys Hall, ou the return of Mr. Squeers—"Sighs with the chill on." A moment after we saw a rank Abolitionst lecturing the caller, toiling him to treat a man decently when thus levited here to express his honest pinions. We naticed a large number of colored ersons present, and their behavior was such as might have been well capled by one of another complexion, who were less into the subject under discussion. THE "AMERICAN" OZDER IN VIRGINIA.—The American Grand Council of Virginia," compo

ed of delegates from different parts of the Stat vas in session at Richmond during last week lenjamin H. Smith, Esq., of Kanawha, was choen President, and there were two Vice Presidents and two Secretaries. The Eastern and Western divisions of the State were merged into one "grand council." A resolution abolishing all ceremonies of initiation into the Order and all obligations of secrecy was adopted. A resolution endorsing the entire platform of the National American Council at Philadelphia, June 12, 1955, vas offered when Mr. Botts proposed as ar amendment n series of resolutions, in which he set forth the necessity of healing the dissensiona HORRIBLE AFFAIR! Arrest of 8 Fugitive Slaves. DESPERATE RESISTANCE

A CHILD SLAIN BY ITS MOTHER. The Negroco Demanded from the U.S. Marcha by virtue of a Writ of Habous Corpus-He at first Refuses, then Coquettes, and Planily Consente-The People Growing Duoply Interested-Prespect of still Greater Excite Danger of Conflict between the United Sta ami State Authorities,

Scarcely ever did we witness, in this city, great scatterent than that occasioned yesterday after-noon by the arrest of a number of fugitive slaves, their desperate resistance and a tragic event in connection therewith. The circumstances, es clic-ited by diligent inquiry, are about as follows: Night before last, eight fugitive slaves, two men, two women and four children the property of Mr. two women and four children, the property of M James Marshall and of Mr. Archibald Gaines, bot James Marshall and of Mr. Archibald Games, both of whom reside near Richwood Station, in Boone connty, Keatnesy, ran away from their musters. To expedite their flight a teem of horses end a sleigh, belonging to Mr. Gaines, were hrought into requisition. They struck the road for Cincinnals, thinking undoubtedly to take the underground railway at this point for Canada. The distance, 18 miles, was you made, and arriving at Covincton illes, was soon made, and, striving at Covington hey crossed the ice to this city. Unfortunately for them their pursuers were close

on their track, as they became awaro on their track, as they became aware before their Abolition friends could provide for their departure or concealment. They sought refuge and obtained it for a short while in the honse of a negro, on the road, about one mile below the 5-ill Creek bridge Their pursuers, it seems, were too swift for them and came upon them in time to ascertely their re-treat. The house was closely watched while a messenger, in the person of Mr. Gaines, went to procure a warrant from United States Commission procure a warrantfrom United States Commissioner Pendery, for their arrest as fugitive slaves.

The application was successful, and at none (Marshal Robinson being absent from the city) the warrant was placed in the hunds of Deputy Marshal John Ellis, who in connection with a strong posse, including officers Francis and Butts, of Covington, proceeded to the spot to effect the capture of the negroes.

I the negroes.

Arriving at the premises, word was sent the fo-Arrying at the premises, word was sent the fa-gitives to surrender. A firm and declued negative was the response. The officers, backed by a large crewd, then made a descent. Breaking open the doors, they were assailed by the negroes with endgels and pistols. Several shots were fired, but only one took effect, so far as we could ascertain. A bullet struck a man named John Patterson, one of the Marshal's departies terring off a finger of his of the Marshal's deputies, terring off a finger of his right band and dislocating several of his teeth. No other of the officers was injured, the negroom being rendered powerless before they could reload

but recently committed. Scarcely was this fact actived, when a scream issuing from an adjoining room drew their attention thitber. A glance late the apartment revealed a negre women helding in her heads of two little negre children, who were crouched to the floor and ultering the criss whose against peak had first startled them. Quickly the knife was wrenched from the hand of the infurited negress, and a more close levestigation lastituted as to the condition of the infast. They were discovered to be out across the lead and anoulders, but not very seriously injured, although the blood tricklied down their backs and upon their sleeves.

The negress avowed herself the mother of the children, and said that she had killed one, and would like to kill the three others rather than see them again reduced to slavery. By this time the crowd about the premises had become prodicious, and it was with no inconsiderable difficulty that the necessaries are covered to excess the considerable difficulty that recently committed. Scarcely was this fact necrowd about the premises had become prodicious, and it was with no inconsiderable difficulty that the negroes were seenred in corriages and brought to the United States District Court Rooms, Furth to the United States District Court Rooms, Furth street. The populace followed the vehicles closely, hat evinced no active desire to effect a rescue. Enmors of the story soon circulated all over the city. Nor were they exaggerated, as is usually the case. The lacklents were too horrible in themselves to need exaggeration. For once, reality surpussed the wildest thought of fiction.

The door was besieged with applicants for admission, but all, efficers alone excepted, were refused admittause. U. S. Commissioner Pendery held a momentary session of Court, and fixed this morning at 9 o'clock as the time of investigation, ordering the prisonners to be kept in the close custody of the Marshal natil that hour.

After the crowd had mostly dispersed, the negroes were removed to the Hammond-street Station

roes were removed to the Hammond-street Station ouse, and there confined during the afternoon House, and these confines during the attention. Here, as in the former case, access was detaind all excepting officers and friends of the masters. The application of this rule seemed somewhat to displease a misble looking gentleman, whose meek and modest mien were generally voted to be those of an Abolitionist

Abolitionist.

Toward evening Deputy Sheriff Jeff. Buckinghem arrived with a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Bargoyne, of the Probate Court, requiring the production of the negroes forthwith before him, and the indifference of the government to its demands for reduces. which the negroes were to be committed to the centry jail until morning, and then placed at the disposal of the Marshel, ho agreeing to bring them before the Probate Court by 11 o'clock, A. M., on condition that he should not be Interfered with in taking them to the U.S. Commissioner's room, at 9 ciclock.

the negroes. Arriving in front of the door, they were taken from their cells, and then it was that we nnidered the child.

Making enquiry of Mr. Galnes, he informed us

that the women and children were his property, end that the two men belong to Mr. Marshall. There was something of intelligence in the countenance of the younger female, and nothing of that ferocity that might have been expected. Ste held a babe in her arms and seemed to regard it with the result was greater as a mother. a babe in her arms and seemed to regerd it with the usual waderness of a mother.

Finally the party of slaves was placed in the omnibus, end Deputy Marshal Bennest and Deputy Sheriff Buckingham got inside the vehicle with this agrees. Deputy Marshal Ellis took the seat with the driver. Reaching Fourth agreet, the omnibus sterned to the left instead of the right toward Sycamore effect. Soon the driver paused in front of the United States Court room. The door of the omnibus was thrown open, and the negroes, assisted by the Marshals and deputies, were hurried up stairs before the Sheriffs were fairly aware of the game being played upon them.

stains before the Sheriffs were fairly aware of the game being played upon them.

They did appreciate it, however, before it was entirely consummated, and strongly expressed their disapprohation. They even fairly attempted to resist the Marshals, but their force was too small to enable them to do so effectually. Basides, Deputy Mershal Ellia called on all the people, in the name of the United States, to assist, and flourished a hage revolver, and threatened to use it, if the emergency required, sooner than relinquials his prisoners.

By this time the slaves were up stairs, but with

legroes in accordance with the requirement of brought another crowd to the spot, which sugmen-ted for a half hour, and then dwindled away as the

THE SHERIFF TRIUMPHANT-THE NEGROES IN remain. Janor neclean informs as that the Sheri has entire custody of their persons—that the Murshal can obtain them only by connected the Sheri shal can obtain them only by connected the Sheri immense. The people are becoming interes ed. A conflict between the State and United State Congruency some inequality. It was he average Sovernment seems inevitable. It may be averted. We hope it will. Rumor says that Judge Eprgoyna has gone to Columbus to consult Gov. Chase la reference to the matter. This story, however, needs We await, with anxiety, the d vol

Commerc al of yesterday: ANOTHER ESCAPE OF SLAVES.—Six slaves be ANOTHER ESCAPE OF SLAVES.—Six slaves be longing to Mr. Levi Dougherty, who lives on Fourth street, between Madison and Russell, Covington, Ky., together with two belonging to Mr. Gage, reading in the same neighborhood, mude their escape from bondage on Sanday night. They crossed the river ahout eleven o'clock, and ere this are fan on their way towards Canada. Their aggregate value to their owners was abent \$8.000.

to their owners was abent \$9,000.

The following we copy from the Cincinnan

our ladies who wish to see their "lords" wearing nice glossy shirt bosoms, will do well to read and try the following recipe: Take two ounces white gum acacia, powder it in a pitcher, and add to it a pint or more of wa-ter, according to the degree of strength you desire, and then having covered it, let it set all night. In the morning filter it earefully Com its lress into a clean bottle, cork it and keep it for

either white or printed chirts a look of newness SUICIDE A NATURAL RIGHT .- WID. M. COTTY member of the Ohio Legislature, in a speech the other day on capital punishment-

use. A tablespoonful of g.m water stirred into a pint of starch made the usual way will give to

Held that society had a right to exact o life, and hat a man had a right to take his own life when be deemed it necessary. He held to the right of To MAKE GOAFT WAX .- One pound of tallor two pounds beeswax, four pounds rosin, all pure and clean articles; put the whole into an iron oot, and heat them until they come to a foam hen turn the heated mass into a tub of water then with greasy hands work thoroughly, as shoemaker's wax is worked.

SELECTION OF GRAFTS .- In selecting grafts take the twige from those branches which have porne fruit the previous season; or if you we buds, take from those which have fruit np that exist among the members of the American party North and South; and, as a means of removing that difficulty, that it is expedient to strike from those which have fruit npon them. By being careful as to this, you will get fruit, usually in two seasons.

The Tobacco Interest. The following are the resolutions introduced nto the Senate Monday by Col. Buckner, and which were manimons & adopted in both branchs of the Legislature. They, together with Col. claner's remarks, which we copy from the mmonuealth, will be read with interest by ose engaged in cultivating or trading in to-

nciple of reciprocity and mutual expected bone-have been made by the United States, with for-It have been made by the United States, with foreige nations, and the policy of mading upon treatise
is growing rapidly into flavor among civilized goveraments, and all hough the equivalents granted in
such treatise by the government of the United
States, to the powers and interests with whom they
have heretofore treated, have been furnished and
conceded at the expense of oil the States, yet no
favor has been granted in reinra to the tobacco
luterest of this or of the ether planting states. The
excessive and imprecedented duries and exections
imposed on that strice by all European governmights, continue, and are only limited by the need for
revenue of those governments, and, whereas, Kentucky has long felt the necessity of some energatic
action on the part of the Guneral tovernment in
behalf of her citizens angaged in the production of
this, her most important article of expert. Therefore—

1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of eign countries, to see that the great staple of tobac eo is placed on en equal footing with the other great egricultural interests of our common coun-

. That our Senators in Congress be instructed 2. That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to argu upon the Federal Government the propriety of using every means in its power to produce a more liberal policy on the part of those foreign governments now imposing such restrictions and having such memopolisms on this branch of our n thomat weight.

3. That we respectfully argu upon the members of the Southern Commercial Convention, at their next meetings to take this authoritance analysis to next meeting, to take this subject into en next meeting, to take this subject into equalleration with a view to string it more prominently before the different states of the Union, and especially to these States more directly interested in the culture, and consequently in the increased demand for tobacce.

4. That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the above preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States, our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and the President of the Southern Commercial Convention, soon to be he d in Richmond.

the Southern Commercial Convention, soon to be he d in Richmond.

The resolutions having been read, Mr. Buckner addressed the Nenate, as follows:

Mr. Spraam:—I am not certain that this is the most suitable occasion for the introduction of the very important subject embraced in the resolutions which have been read at our table. But the deep interest which not only the nearle of the district being rendered powerless before they could relead
their weapons.
On looking around, herrible was the sight which
met the eyes of the officers. In one corner of the
room was a negro child bleeding to death. His
throat was cut from cur to car, and the hlood was
sponting ont profusely, showing that the deal was
but recently committed. Scarcely was this fact neate. That the article of tobacco is subject to the most perplexing r strictions, the most unreasonable and one out divice of any other agricultural product, is a fact with which every tobacco grower can unfortunately been long familiar. This orticle, when we consider its export value, is the third in importance to the nution, and the first to our own State; and yet it has received but little of the foundaries of Kentucky, and none as the bands of the general-government. While England levice a dury of 73 cents per pound, in the German States the duty is about 35 cents per pound.

In France, Spain, Austris and Mexico, it is a government monopoly in when yety limited eugen-

government monopoly in which very limited attended to be imported, such as the titles are allowed to be imported, such as the government may purchase by contract made with some particular favorite, or through her consula in this country; and which is probably less by one half than what would be lapported into those countries even under a high rate of duty. Whether the object of those governments be to raise revenues or prohibit its ness among their people, the effect is goally delicitient to the interest of the production. product its nee among their people, the offect is equally deleterious to the interest of the producers of the article. In Russia, trade in the article is also discouraged by enormous duties. In most of the Germanic kingdoms the daty was comparatively light, until within a few years past, when it was greatly lecreased; the effect of which is now neriously lect, and evinced by the decreased demand for our tobacco in the cities of Holland, and is the free city of Bremen, from which Germany is enree city of Bremen, from which Germany is supblied. Notwithstanding the very one ous exactions of foreign powers, which I have cummerated, have of foreign powers, which I have enumerated, have been greatly increased and probably wil be lufature to a still further degree, accumulated, yet our own government seems to be indifferent to the fate of this important interest, because the pinnters have not spiken, have fallen into steper and been conformed in lethangy. We have recently made treaties by which, for the purpose of satisfying the demands of our Eastern brethreu, the cercals of Canada and the production of English factories. ada and the productions of English fisheries we admitted his our country in competition in our home markets, with the productions of our own country, and as I conceive without obtaining for us any fair equivalent.

to the attention of the Senate, and most with its manimons approval, I move to dispense with the rule requiring them to lie over our dey, and that they be unanimously passed.

AFFECTION IN ANIMALS -Mr Ismes P Oniv of the "Willo vs," raised a fawn which he named "Minnie." It was raised in company with a was missed, and the greatest uneasiness was Mr. Quin made search, attended by the three animals, who seemed fully aware of his object, and tound the body of the fawn which some wretch had shot. The lamb licked its face with every sign of the deepest grief. Mr. Quin then returned to give orders to his servant to bury the fawn, and on going back with him, found the body entirely covered with leaves by the two dogs and the lamb, which were even then endogs and the lame, where a gaged in theirtask of love. The interment finished, the party roturned to the house, but the lamb refused to be quieted, and hept up an infall bleating, and when Mr. cessant and mournful bleating, and Quin would ring a small bell that ha tached to the neek of poor Minnie, the lamb would instantly rush to the spot with the greatest anxiety, only to be sadly disappointed. From that time it took no nourishment, not even water or milk, and finally died of a broken heart.

LAND ENTRIES IN lows.-lows is now very appropriately termed the Conaan of the emigrant.
We have given many facts in illustration of the remark, but others are coming up evrey day.
The strife at Fort Dodge and Decorah Land Offices, we learn, is very great. The seats in stages from Dubuque have been in some cases aken ten days in advance. A gentleman af Davenport states that Juring the early spring the desirable lands in the Decorah district will be ntirely absorbed. Land warrants ore pouring into the offices of the prominent Land Agents that section from parties all over the Union, nardly be termed a fever as in those years, for ow it is a plain matter of substantial investment, lowa will make wonderful advances during the

IMPORTANT TO POSTMASTERS.—The Washing Our attention has 8 en called to the fact that Our attention has 5 en called to the fact that some postmasters are in the habit of sending back to the mailing office letters reaching them for delivery, because they were not prepaid by stamps, but by money. This is wrong, and arhes from a misapprehension of the law. In no case, indeed, should a letter, after is has reached the office of delivery, be returned for postage much less should it be returned because the postage washot paid by stamps. It is the general duty of postmasters to see that betters are prepaid by stamps, but when (having been prepaid in cash, either through ignorance of the law, or advertance, or want of stamps on the part of the mailing postmaster) they reach their destination, it is the duty of the postmaster to deliver them the same as though prepaid by stamps. It will necessarily happen, in the in-To MAKE GLOSEY SHIRT BOSONS .- Those of

THE LAST SEWING MACHINE. - The Scu American notices a new invention of a sewing machine which promises to college all others, and which will come within the reach of every

amily. It says: It is understood that Mosers, Jerome, of New Haven, Conn., the celebrated clock makers, have recently purchased a portion of the right to Ro-bertson's Patent Sewing Machine for the sum of 230,000. This Sewing Machine is said to be a remarkable novelty. It is scarcely larger than the little sewing birds used by the ladies, and may easily be carried in the pocket. In extend appearance it is highly ornamental. For the use of families and individuals, the invention appears to be admirable. We are told that a seamatases, with the aid of one of these machines, with the little and of one of these machines. will be able to do in one day the ordina, y hand abor of an entire week. The Mesers. Jerome re at present engaged in constructing machinery or the manufacture of this improvement on a single scale, and in January next will be able to fill orders. Retail price of the machine \$10. The best sewing machines of the other makers cost from \$100 to \$140.

The Tennessee llouse of Representatives mistress, unless they would leave the State The dather than the platform the Italian principles.

The Tennessee llouse of Representatives and seal, the great cause of the State the publication yet issued. J. B. Ford, No. 9 Aphan passed a bill to purchase for the State the Hermitage, including the tomb of Jackson, and the buildings.

The Tennessee llouse of Representatives are seal their would eave the State The dather the fact that he had received untification of the fact that the platform the I21 seasons.

The substitute was rejected, and the original received untification of the fact that the platform the I21 seasons of the cold dry weather has been very hard upon the cold dry weather has been very hard upon frequent in Chicago. That city seems to abound the leaves declined to strike out from the I21 seasons.

The substitute was rejected, and the original received untification of the fact that the had received untification of the fact that the platform of the cold dry weather has been very hard upon the cold dry weather has been very hard upon frequent in Chicago. The cold dry weather has been very hard upon the cold dry weather has been very hard upon the cold dry weather has been very hard upon the cold dry weather has been very hard upon the cold dry weather has been very hard upon the cold We hear from some of our farmers that because the cold dry weather has been very hard upon fall sown wheat. Fears are entertained by many

Our Frankfort Correspondence.

From the Louisville Conver's Special Correspondent. FRANKFORT, Jan. 30, 1856.

NATIONAL POLITICA. We reached here last evening to find the mem bers dreadfully excited and very much fatigued consequent upon the protracted and ardent discussion of Slavery, and all the sectional issues bearing upon that much mosted question. The debate arose upon the consideration of certain resolutions introduced from the Committee on Federal Rela tions as a substitute for the Democratic resolutions The difference between the two is scarcely that "Twixt tweedledom and tweedelded

But as the parties are hostilely arrayed, there is manifested much fee'ing. It has not been our fortune to hear the speeches in the House and Senate, though they are spoken of as quite able. The debate has continued throughout to-day, and promises to extend itself into the dimensions of a protracted meeting. Mr. R. W. Hanson, of Fayette, has the floor this afternoon. It is not to be amposed that the action of the Kentucky Legislature will materially change the aspect of those great national questions, but it is necessary that certain entlemen with hopes of political preferment, hould talk with "liuked sweetness long drawn out," so as to impress their constituency. INTERESTING TO SHERIFFS.

We are pleased to learn that steps are being taken to revise the statutes relative to the duties and fees of Sheriffs. In the county of Jefferson, as is well known, the duties discharged by those officers are entirely disproportioned to their oncreus character. They make nothing by the collection of the sevenue, and otherwise perform a great deal of ex-effic business for which no remuneration is received. Paithful officers, like ours, should be well paid; and those advantages afforded them that will redound PORTLAND SAILSOAD.

A proposition is before the Legislature to so amend the charter of the Portland Reilroad Company as to permit them to lay their track and upu heir cars up Thirteenth street to Jefferson, and through that street to the Frankfort depot. Such an arrangement would prove highly convenient to persons traveling on the line of the road and beween the termini; but there is no certainty as t the views of the people and property-holders who will be chiefly affected. A H17.

The bill preventing the separation and sale of slave children under ten years from their purents, was nader discussion in the House yesterday. Judge Rodley advocated the measure as one of hu manity, and in which we had the safe precedents of Louisiana and Virginia. After the conclusion of his excellent remarks, Mr. Morroy arose on the oc. atlc side, and said that he was glad to hear such bumane sentiments from the gentleman from Louisvide. Ent, he seld, that while he was in favor of the provisions of the bill, he regarded it as a happy sign of the times that its chief advocate was a gentleman from that city where they brused Irish and roasted Dutch for past-time. JAILOER' PEER.

The greatly enhanced value of provisions, and the entire impossibility of feeding men on thirtyfive cents per day, has caused the House to pass a bill allowing them for each prisoner fifty cents, daily. This is a measure so imperatively demanded by the condition of those incurcerated, and in order to make the jailor respectable, that we anticipate Its instant passage in the Senate, when presented. PERSONAL.

Louisville i now ably represented in James Speed, G. A. Caldwell, H. J. Lyons, W. K. Thomas, W. E Robinson, H. C. Morton, J. S. Seaton, &c They are all efficient lobby members. SE DE KAY.

Geological Survey of Kentucky.

[Sec. el Correspondence of the Lon sville Conjer] FRANKFORT, Jan. 29, 1856.

Dr. David Dale Owen, the State Geologist, reached here by the morning train from Lonisville, armed and equipped with specimens, drawings and facts sufficient to overwhelm the Legislature. We ave not yet had the picasnre of meeting with Dr. O., but our friend, Mr. S. A. Casseday, writes as fally concerning the geological explorations and overies that have been made. From the s'atement of Mr C. whose natural taste and talent for scientific studies has been greatly improved by the most libersi and thorough educational advantages, we are inclined to believe that the results of the survey, which was no wisely ordered by the last Legisla-

cerning the vast mineral wealth of our State The coal and from fields in Union county have been made the particular objects of investigation, and Dr. Owen says that it would be difficult to find a location in the United States where so many workshie beds of coal are concentrated in a limited.

All Hances spoke at some length in favor of the original resolutions, and Mr. Menzies replied, and spoke in favor of the adoption of the substitute, and in opposition to time original resolutions.

On motion, the committee ross, reported progress and hat leave to set again.

Mr. Hances spoke at some length in favor of the original resolutions, and Mr. Menzies replied, and spoke in favor of the original resolutions, and Mr. Menzies replied, and spoke in favor of the original resolutions, and Mr. Menzies replied, and spoke in favor of the original resolutions, and Mr. Menzies replied, and spoke in favor of the original resolutions, and Mr. Menzies replied, and spoke in favor of the original resolutions, and Mr. Menzies replied, and spoke in favor of the original resolutions, and Mr. Menzies replied, and spoke in favor of the adoption of the substitute, and in opposition to tone original resolutions.

On motion, the committee or original resolutions, and Mr. Menzies replied, and spoke in favor of the adoption of the substitute, and in opposition to tone original resolutions, and Mr. Menzies replied, and spoke in favor of the adoption of the substitute, and in opposition to tone original resolutions. and Dr. Owen says that it would be difficult to find a location in the United States where so many space as in this southern part of the middle coal held of the Mississippi valley, adjacent to the Ohioiver, five beds making their onterop from the summit of the bluff to low water; and three to four more bels can be won in the mile space intervening etween the valley of the Saline and the Dutton cliff. The quality of the coals generally proves to be qual to any coals mined adjacent to the Obio river clew Platsburg, and superior to any coals I hav

et examined from the Missimippi or Missouri rivers The shales interculated with the coal measures are often rich in iron-stones, capable of producing from 30 to 40 par cent. of excellent soft, gray iron, of much tenacity, and well adapted for conversion

This vast amount of coal, clay, from and other valuable mineral products is situated in or near ads capable of the highest degree of cultivation lands that can sustain a population as dense as will in any contingency ever be placed upon these. These lands, since the commencement of the survey, have greatly increased in value, and will double yearly during the development of their resources. They are already beginning to attract the attention of espitable and speculators. Coal and iron, when they exist in such immediate juxtaposition as in our thwestern counties, cannot fall being the sources of great wealth; and there is no reason why our people should not avail themselves of the riches nat Providence has placed within their grasp. There is no reason why to-day there should not be ten thousand furnace chimneys in Kentucky-ten housand manufactories of iron products-ten ousand fountains of wealth and power, more valnuble than all the banks in existence. It can be successfully demonstrated that we can produce ailroad from in Kentucky of as good material and far cheaper than any other State or country. The raw material is in our hills. Capitel to alone required to sig it and fashion it for use.

We understand that one great impediment to the progress of the survey has been the want of any rect maps of the State and separate counties er. S. S. Lyons, the topographical engineer of the ey corps, found the map of one county so totally incorrect that he was obliged to make an entirely new one before he could convey any idea of the geological formations. He found stream and roads marked down, which actually existed alone in the fertile fancy of the map maker. There are ther and minor difficulties under which Dr. Owen has labored.

But the great obstacle has been the insufficiency f the appropriation, a matter to be remedied by the Legislature now in session. He has been muchle to employ a requisive corps for the purposes of the sur-, and it has only been by a skidful husbanding of the means, and an extra amount of labor from those employed, that he has accomplished so mnci:.

We trust that the Legislature will not fail to lo crease tim appropriation. The interests of the conuents of each member demand the continuance of this important enterprise. It has been ausplciously begun, and successfully presecuted. Kehtucky will be ten times richer by the results of this survey. Missonsi has been ahead of us, and Rhode sland, small as is her territory, but with great wisdom appropriated \$15,060 for a geometrical survey of her seaboard. Let the Legislature be prompt in acting upon this all-important subject. SE DE KAY.

The St. Paul M innesotian of the 16th thus records the kind of weather they have in

COLD WEATHER.—Ine "older innabitant" has ever known such a long period of nninterrupted old weather as has occurred during the last few reeks. Almost every person who has been exposed to the weather in traveling hear the marks at King ack upon their uses and ears. The members of he Lagislature from the rural districts were so much marked whea they arrived here as to present the appearance of having been in a general row. From Sanday, Dec. 23, to Thursday, Jan. 10, inchesiva, a period of niseteen days, the mercury has indicated an average of 22 deg. below zero at 6 A. M. The coldest mornings were Dec. 24 and Jan. 6, when it was 36 below, and the mildest morning was Jan. 6, when it was but 3 telow. During the sarue period at 2 P. M. the average was 2½ degrees below, and at 6 P. M. 9½. The coldest day was January 8, when, at 6 A. M. and 2 and 6 P. M., the mercury stood, respectively, at 36, 18 and 21 below. During this period, however, it is gratifying to attact that mot a single instance of persons freezing to death has come to our knowledge in this immediate vicinity, though many etartiling rouners have obtained circulation and some credit for a short time, but in every instance turned out to be without foundation. h marked whea they arrived here as to present

The Palpitation of the Heart, Nervote Diseases, Liver Complaint, Neuralga, Dyspepria, Contiveness and Piles are all relieved and cured in an incredible short space of time by Carter's Spanish Mixture, the great purifier of the blood. It contains not a particle of Mercury, Opiam, or any noxious drug; in perfectly harmileen, and has cured more than are hundred cases of disease.

We can only rofer the reader to the certificates, after of which may be found in another colors.

General Assembly of Kentucky.

(Reported expressly for the Louwville Courier 1 FRANKPORT, January 28, 1856. SENATE. Petitions were presented by several gentlemen and appropriately referred. RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Buckner offered a preamble and resolution in relation to treaties with fereign governments relation to tobacco trade, &c. Adopted. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. Mr. King-Finshee-A billto require the verifica-ion of claims upon the treasury, and lo prevent winding.

Mr. De Courcy offered an amendment, and the

bill and amendment were reierred to the Judic SPECIAL ORDER-FEBERAL RELATIONS. SPECIAL ORDER—FIDERAL RELATIONS.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the resolutions offered some lime since by Mr. Euglow, and the substitute offered for them by the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Hardin offered an amendment to the substitute, which was rejected. Year 10, nays 20.

Mr. Hardin addressed the senate in opposition to the substitute, and the subject was passed over informally until to-morrow.

LEAVE TO BEING IN BILLS Was granted to several gentlemen, which will be noticed when introduced.

FRANKPORT, Jan. 29. SENATE. Sundry petitions were presented and referred.

REPORTS OF COMMITTES. Mr. Wadsworth, from the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill to divide the State ato thirteen Judicial Districts.

Mr. Weis effered a substitute for the bill. The bill and substitute were ordered to be printed, and mada the special order for to-morrow at twelve of the special order for to-morrow at twelve of the special order.

and Seminaries.

Mr. Hogen presented some amendments to the

Mr. Nagrapresented some amendments to the bill, in a petition of B. N. Carter, of Grant co.; bill and petition ordered to be printed, and made apecial order for Monday rext.

Mr. Wadsworth—A bill for the benefit of Common School Die; ricts in this Commonwealth; Mr Howell—Revised Statutes—A bill to amend it sec., art. 17th, chap. 19th Revised Statutes, enitled Penal Offences.

Mr. Haggin offered an amendment, but before any

orders of The DAY. The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolutions of Mr. Barlow, and the substitute of the committee on Federal Relations. After some disassion, the subject was informally passed over.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS Was granted to several gentlemen, which will be noticed when introduced. REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. Silvertooth—A bill to charter the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad Company; passed. JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. By consect, Mr. Blain offered a substitute for the Judicial Dustrict Bill, mentioned above; ordered to be printed with the bill and other amendments, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Sundry petitions were presented and referred.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. The House resumed the unfaished report of the Committee on Revised Statutes, being the bill to regulate the sale of skeves; prohibits sale of mother separate from child under 10 years of age.]

Better the discussion on this bill was cuded the rived for the orders of the day.

Yours, &c., REPORTER. Yours, &c., Frankfort, Jag. 29.

HOUSE OF BEPRESENTATIVES. EVENINO SESSION. Mr. Alexander offered the following resolution,

WHEREAS, A portion of the citizens of Fulton onuty, residing in that portion called Madrid and, have petitioned the Legislature of K-ntucky be annexed to the State of Tennessee—therefore,

was given to bring in the following bills, hich were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. Turner—A bill to amend the act anthorizing Same—A hill regulating the fees of examining courts in cases of felony.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Mr. Hanson moved a recess until half-past seven o'clock-rejected.

And then the House adjourned.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 30, 1856. SENATE. Several petitions were presented and referred to appropriate committee RESOLUTIONS.

On metles of Mr. Silvertooth, the Senate took ap On merics of Mr. Suvertooth, the Senate took ap the presentatives acticed in the evening session of yester-day, and they were concurred in. Mr. Smith offered a preamble and resolutions, requiring the resolutions of the last Lezislature, in relation to the death of Henry Clay, to be pub-lished in the volume of acts of the present session; adonted.

TREASURES. The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from R C. Wintersmith, Esq., Treasurer of the State, in relation to charges made a gainst him by a correspondent of the Louisville Courier, ever the signature of "Se De Kay," in which he is charged with unlawfully using \$500 of the State's money, and he demands an investigation of those charges.

REFORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Senste resumed the unfinished report of the Committee on Revised Statutes, being a bill to amoud sec. I, art. 17, chap. 28 Revised Statules. Mr. llaggin's amendment was rejected, and the bill passed. Mr. Suddnth-Public Offices-Made a report on

the condition of those offices: ordered to be printed. Several other private and local bills were reported by Mr. Bullwek, from the Judiciary Committee, and passed.

Same—A bill to amend charter of city of Cov-ington, with amendments. Before any action on the bill the hour arrived for the—

ORDERS OF THE DAY On motion of Mr. Wadsworth, the consideration of the resolutions of Mr. Barlow, and the substitute of the Committee on Federal Relations, was postponed until three o'clock this evening.

SPECIAL ORDER . The bill to charter the People's Bank was amended and passed—yeas 21, nays 13.

The Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Petitions were presented by several gentlemen and appropriately referred.

A message was received from the Senate as RESOLUTION.

Mr. Speer offered a resolution providing for the meeting of the House of Representatives at 9 o'clock, and also holding evening sessions after the 4th of February next. Adopted

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Mr. Grasty—a bill to amend an act entitled an act concerning the Auditor's and Treasurer's offices.

Mr. C. Duncan—a bill to regulate the collection

of the revenue and county levy in this Common Same—a bill to amend section 10, article 9, chap-REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The House resumed the consideration of the un-finished report of the Committee on Revised Sta-tates, which was a bill to regulate the sale of

staves.
Said bill reade as follows:
Said bill reade as follows:
Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the
Commonwealth of Kentucky. That any person
who, being the owner of Javes, including a mother,
and child or children, shall sell separately from the mother say slave child under ten years of age, shall be fined \$100 for each offeuce, one half of the fine to be paid to the informer and prosecutor. The offender may be indicted without a prosecutor, in which case one-third of the fine shall be paid t the Commonwealth's Attorney,
Mr. Garrardoffered an amendment, and the bill
and amendment were referred to a Select Com-

appaker pro ten.

The Speaker being indisposed, by consent of the Honse, substituted Mr. James in his place for to-

RESOLUTIONS. Mr. Beanchamp offered a resolution inviting Dr. D. Owen, State Geologist, to deliver an address Adopted.

Mr. McElroy offered resolutions providing a room in the State House for a c. binet of geological speci-

Adopted.

Mr. Bodley—A resolution allowing use of hall to Colonization Society to-morrow night. Adopted. The Speaker laid before the House a communica-tion from the Treasurer, [being the same laid before the Senate] Referred to a select committee.

PUBLIC OFFICES.

Mr. Goodhe, from the Committee on Public Offices, made a repost; ordered to be printed.

ces, made a repost; ordered to be printed.

REPOSTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Vanwinkle—Revised Statates—A hill to amend the law in relation to the duties of Ascessors: referred to Judiciary Committea.

Some—A bill to provide against the demoralization of slaves: amended and passed.

Some—A bill to amend the charter of the State Medical Society: ordered to be printed, and referred to a spect committee. ct committee.

A hill to increase the duties of Assessore Same—A hill to increase the duties of Assessors:
placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. Bogers—Code of Practice—A hill to ame#1.
Section 16 of the Civil Code of Practice, with a substitute for the same; no action taken before hour for

ORDERS OF THE BAY. OFDERS OF THE BAY.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the resolutions offered by Mr. James, and the substitute of the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Nutsall addressed the committee, after which the substitute of the Committee of the Committee of the Whole Street Committee of the Whole Committee of the Whole Committee of the Whole on the Committee of the Committee BY TELEGRAPH.

St. Louis Provision Market. Sr. Louis, Jan. 29, P. M. We hear of no transactions in hogs or hog prolucts. Mess pork is quoted at \$13 50@\$14. Laid 9@94c. No transactions in bulk mest. REPORTED FOR THE LOUISVILLE COURIER.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Monday's Proceedings. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, M.—SENATE.—Mr. Big. or, recently elected Senator from Pennsylvania, was palified and took his seat.

Mr. Fitzpatrick gave natice that he would to norrow move to proceed to the election of public visitar.

hir. Cass addressed the Senate on the subject of Mr. Cass addressed the Senate on the subject of Central American afairs, alluding to the remarks of the National Intelligencer that this country might be drifting into difficulty. He said he did not believe it, he thought the Ship of State was on her true course and the pilot was doing duty.

The gallerlis and libbles of the Senate were deasely crewded.

Mr. Cass used strong language dennaciatory of the nexiting warmend by the Reliable Consequence.

Mr. Cass used strong language demunistory of the positions assumed by the British Government, rel tive to the protectorate in Central America, characterizing the pretension of acting up a king over the Mosquito Indians as mere mockery, under which England alone exercised real soveneignty. This statement was corroborated by Mr. Claylen, who read extracts from documents to show that the British Vice Consul was the real Govesnor of Mosquito, and gave titles to land in bis own name.

Mr. Collamer gave his views relative to the Clayton and Bolwer treaty, showing no possible pretext Mr. Wadeworth, from the Committee appointed or that purpose, reported a bill to divide the State to thirteen Indicial Districts.

Mr. Weis effered a substitute for the bill. The ill and substitute were ordered to be printed, and add the special order for to-morrow at twelve clock.

Mr. Wadeworth—Education—A bill to amend the chapter of the Revised Statutea—title, Schools and Seminaries.

Mr. Seward obtained the floor. The subject was Air. Seward chiained the moor. The subject was obstponed, and the Senste adjourned till Thursday. House.—Mr. Leiter offered a resolution for the fection of Speaker by the plarality rote.

On motion of Mr. Wheeler, the resolution was aid on the table—yeas 106, mays 100.

Mr. Tishon submitted a resolution in a spirit of ompromise for the election of Speaker by plurality, giving the candidates receiving not less than ity, giving the candidates receiving not less than twenty-five votes the appointment of the standing

ment and Britain.

namittee in proportion to their relative strengt: Mr. Leiter's plurality resolution was tabled to-day Mr. Letter's plurantly resolution was tabled to-day ay the combined votes of the supporters of 0rr and Fuller, with Mr. Campbell, of Ohlo, and others. Mr. Campbell, of Ohlo, called attention in a let-ter written by his colleague, Mr. Wade, and pub-lished in the Cleveland Herald, severely reflecting on him (Campheil) and others, in convection with Mr. Thorington's resolution declating Mr. Camp-bell, of Ohio, Speaker. Mr. Campbell denied his having knowledge of Mr. Thorington's intention, and repelled the imputation of treachery on his

part.
Mr. Thorington testified to this, and pronounced
Mr. Winde's r. marks as to Mr. Campbell unnuitigaedly false in force and fact.

Messis. Leiter and Sherman severally said Mr. Messis. Leiter and Sherman severally said Mr. Cata bell would have appealed to Mr. Therington to withdrawhis motion had they not dissuaded him. Mr. Daun said Mr. Wade sent his slanders abroad covertly, not having courage to assert them openly lis attacks were like those of an assassin.

Mr. Wade explained that he still thought the introduction of that resolution, without the consultation of Mr. Bauk's friends, damaged the prospects of the Republicans. He made no direct charge, but thought he was warranied in drawing the inference from the facts then transpiring.

After other explanations the Honse again voted: Banks, 97; Orr, 67; Puller, 35; Pennington, 3; Edie, 2; Harris, of Ill, and Williares, i each. Necessary to a choice, 104. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan 29, P. M.—Mr. Dallas has

Washington, Jan 29, P. M.-Mr. Dallas has sent to the President his acceptance of the mission Biousk .- Mr. Crawford gave notice that he

tiouse.—Mr. Grawford gave notice that he should, to morrow, offer a resolution to cleet a Speaker in one of the days provided by the Constitution for the election of President, viz.: by States; each State cashing one vote for what officer.

Mr. A. K. Marshall offered a resolution, suggesting it as the duty of the respective parties to wait-draw their abminuations, leaving each member free from the control of canons dictation, so that the House may make such selection of Suggesters at the c lt

Kesolved, That a committee of three on the part
of the Senate, and of five on the part of the llense
of Representatives, be appointed by the respective
S cakers thereof, to take the matters and things
contained in sail petition under consideration, and
report to the General Assembly the result of their
investigation, together with their opinion as to the
propriety or impropriety of said proposed annexation.

The rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day
on the table having been dispensed with, said resolution was taken up and passed.

The rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day
on the table having been dispensed with, said resolution was taken up and passed.

candidate was selected from the American party, they could elect bins.

Mr. Mi'son thought that an election was probably defeated by the nominations made at the commencement of the season. Much blame was attributable to all parties and he took his share of tha nsure. Mr. Allison said the resolution violates the prin-The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole—Mr. Bradford in the chair—upon the resolutions offered by Mr. James, together with the of propriety, without outside interference.

or propriety, without outside interference. Mr. Coob, of Ga., justified the proceedings of the Democratic cancus. He had no idea of making its asserted principles offensive to any party, and believed that the best interests of the country would suffer if those principles be sacrificed in order to close a Standar. leet a Speaker. Mr. Whitney opposed the resolution. He would be bound by no casens or combination to support the alministration in its present position. Mr. Culdom considered the resolution of the Dem-ocratic cancus offensive in its terms and insulting

to the American party.

Mr. McMullen vindicated the Democratic caucus.

Never sincs Mr. Fuller, of Pa., defined his position, could a combination of his (Fuller's) and Mr. Orr's friends have effected an election.

friends have effected an election.

There is time enough to propose a fusion of these forces when it is shown that they can succeed in the choice of a Speaker.

Mr. Richardson called attention to the fact that while one American, Marshall, proposed union, two others of that party, Whitney and Cullom, said they could vote for no Democrat. I make as required him to say that if the National Americans desire a connection they must come to the Democrats.

Mr. Marshall withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Etewart offered a resolution, with the concurrence of the Senste, that If no Speaker is elected before the 5th of Pebruary the Rouse adjourn till the 15th of May—tabled.

The House then vo ed. Banks 99, Orr 69, Fuller 34, scattering 8. Necessary to a choice, it 6.

34, scattering 8. Necessary to a choice, itc.
Mr. Whitney offered a resolution, the blank therei ar. Whitney charted a resultion, the blank therein to be filled by the person who shall receive a majority of the votes as Speaker.

Mr. Letcher asked Mr. Whitney whether he would vote against every Democrat who is friendly to the Administration.

Mr. Whitney replied he would against a man who had taken a use in the convence of decorated.

who had taken a part in the caucus and denonne the American party.

Mr. Letober remarked that every other Nations

AIT. Letoper remarked that every other National American would answer the same way.

Mr. Vaik, inreply to the question of Mr. Letcher, said there was one Democrat he would very for.

Mr. Letcher—God diess me! what liberality.

Mr. A. K. Marshall—Is there "one" American variety are for? you'd vote for? Letcher—No, sir! I declare myself a bitter, un

yielding enemy, against Know-Nothingism. [Ap yielding enemy, against Know-Nothingiam. [Ap-plause.]
Valk—In the language of the gentleman, himself.
God bless me, what liberality. [Laughter.]
After further debate the resolution was tabled by
153 to 49.

Adjourned. Wednesday's Proceedings. WASHINOTON, Jan. 30.—House.—Mr. Crawford offered a resolution providing for the election of Speaker by States, each State voting one vo.e. He said that the House is absolutely bringing itself into contempt. There was less anxiety on the part of the present additional contempt. the people relative to an organization now than there was four weeks ago. He appealed to State rights men to sustain his proposition.

Mr. Todd remarked that the proposition was repugnant to the Constitution. The liouse members were here to represent the people and mt independent sovereignties. It would also be unjust, because it would give a power to organize the liouse. If the gentlemen were anxious to organize

ise they should give way to the great majority of On motion of Mr. Todd, the resolution was laid on the table—yeas 135, nays 72.

Mr. Cliagman offered a resolution providing for tha election of Spoaker by the plurality vote, it there shall be no chance—during the next three table was not consider the providing the next three tables are not consider the next three tables are not considered.

there shall be no chance during the next three trials, since spece.

Mr. Clingman explained that if the resolution was adopted the majority must concur in an election. It was necessary now to organize after two months spent in vain expecients, and it would devolve upon the American party to make a choice between Orrand Bauke. and Bunks. Mr. Herbert carnesily appealed to the gentlemo

Mr. Herbert oarnesviy appealed to the gentlemen contertaining conservative principles to oppose the election of Mr. Banks, whom he regarded as a representative of that fanaticism which would destroy the vitality of the Union.

Mr. Letcher said, looking at the present state of political elements, he could not recognize a principle which is calculated to place the South at greater disadvantage than she now occupies. advantage than she now occupies. The result of the adoption of the resolution was rtain, viz: the election of Mr. Banks.

certain, viz: the election of Mr. Banks.

Mr. Boyae, in opposing the rasolation, said he looked to the election of Mr. Banks "s one of the greatest misfortness which could befull our country, on account of the political principles which Mr. Banks easertained, and which, if carried out, would result in the death of the principles of the constitution, and in a revolution. He appealed to the Democrats to pause before they thus assist in the election of Mr. Banks.

Mr. Bennett, of New York, thought the plurality rule the only fair mode of an election under the present circumstances.

Humphrey Marshall expected that the Democratic party generally vote against the resolution, but there would be a sufficient division from the ranks to effect its adoption. The people, however, would hold them to as much responsibility for it as they would hold them to as much responsibility for it as they would the man who would throw a lighted squib into a powder house.

Mr. Greenwood's motion to lay the resolution on the table was then lost by a tie vote.

The resolution to elect a Speaker by the plurality vote was then rejected—yeas 106, nays 110.

Response Arrival of the North Stur,

NEW YORK, Jan. 23, M.—The steamship North Stur, from New Orleans via Havana, arrived this morning. She brings Havana dates to the 23d inst., and made the run from New Orleans to Havana in 51 hours.

The U. S. frigate Potomac arrived at Havana on the 20th, and the U. S. steamer Fulton on the 22d: all well.

Important Law Case.

Arrival of the Geerge Law. New Yoas, Jan. 30, M.—The weather is milder to-day, and the snow is softening. The steamer George Law arrived at ten o'clock this morning, with California dates to January 5th and \$500,000 in treasure. She connected with the Galden Garage

olden Gate. The latter boat passed the Golden Age an the The latter boat passed the Golden Age an the 10th and the Cortez or the 12th, bound np, with the New York passengers of Dec. 20th.

The Sanora sailed on the 16th, with New York passengers of the 5th Jan.

The dates from Valparaise are to the 7th of December. Two Chillan vessels were wreeked, but no mention is readle sither of december. o mention is made either of damage or loss of life.

Affairs in Peru and Bolivia are quiet, but there are indications of another revolution breaking out

Ohlo Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 30, P. M.—Senate.—After the morning business Mr. Brown lutroduced a pre-mble and resolution reciting the recent terrible lave case at Cincinnati, denouncing the participants in the arrest, and requesting the Judiciary Commitin the arrest, and requesting the Judiciary Colomit-bee to inquire and report a law that should prevent the recurrence of such scenes in Obio.

The resolution was adopted without division. The preamble was adopted, by a vote of 23 to 7. Afterwards this was reconsidered and referred to Mr. Brown

r Brown. The Senate adheres to its determination to print German documents, by a vote of 21 to 7. A Committee of Conference on the part of the ouse reported that it was unable to agree with the Sanate Committee on the subject of printing German documents. erman documents.
A motion to adhere to the disagreement was carried, by a vote of 60 to 39

Lawsait

Lawsait

Biston, Jan. 30, M.—The case of Ela against exMayor Smith, for injurior received on the part of the
military during the Burns' fugitive case, was continued to-day.

John J'. Hisle made the closing argument for the
planniff. He dexied the legality of the proceedings
of the anthorities on that occasion, and likened
Boston, on the 18th of June, 1854, to a conquered
city. He called the furtishe have neverly on the city. He called the fugitive law a parody on the Constitution, and averted that it had no binding

NEW YOFK, Jan. 30, M.—The brain from Panama to Aspiuwall carried over, on the 17th, \$1,800,000 brought from Mexico, on English neconut.

The principal consigners by the George Law are Drexel & Co., \$250,000, Wells, Fargo & Co., \$120,000; and William Hoge, \$114,000.

The sloop-of-war St. Mary's from the Sandwich Islands, arrived at Taboushup. Dec 12 for the Islands, arrived at Tahenahano, Dec. 13, for the purpose of recruiting.

Caps. Jones, formerly of the steamer Amazon,

Bursting of a Beller. Baltimone, Jan. 30, M.—The boiler of the Canton Iron Works, owned by D. Lawrence, harst this morning with tremendous violence, killing one man and seriously injuring several others; two of them, it is believed, fata ly.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30, P. M.—The laborers on the Ohlo and Mississippi Railroad have stopped the trains and refuse to allow any train to pass nutil all are paid to datc. Salling of the America, Beston, Jan. 30, M.—The steamship America siled at noon to-day for Liverpool. She takes out

Trains Stonged.

a large number of passengers, but no specie. The Arabia. HALIFAX, Jan. 30.—There are no signs of the Arabia. A snowsnow storm is prevailing.

lov, Reeder's Reply to the President's Message NEW YORK, Jan. 29, M.—The Tribune publishes a letter from Gov. Reeder, in reply to the President's message on Ka sas affairs. He says the message assails binuself and constituents, therefore it imper-

assans masset and constituents, therefore it imper-atively calls for a reply. After having seen our people trampled on, oppressed and robbed, on the one hand by invaders of their soil, and on the other by influential authority and officers of the present Administration, after having witnessed the cold-blooded running of a numerous and and modification. ooded murder of an unarmed and uneffending lizen by an other of the Administration, who is t only unmolested by the laws and unrebuked by he President who appointed him, but who has per-tage strengthened his official tenant and enhanced his chances of promotion by the act, it is not at all surprising that we should by the head of that Administration be misrepresented. In relation to his contested seat in the House, he says he will be prepared to meet the arguments of the neesage when the case is heard; and, as the House is the spie constitution; indee of the carely

so is the sole constitutional indge of the qual ientions of its members, trusts that the minds of lis inchipolof its incinocos, trusts that the which of its incembers may be unbiased; and that wheher the discussion by the Executive of some points involved has been made because they were incidental to another subject or aimed and intended to prejudice his claim, he hopes that in either case both sides may be heard before discussion.

For the discussion of the message he blies his time: expecting, from the clearness of his exclusive. me; expecting, from the clearness of his exclusive itle to a seat in the liouse, to have an opportun ty to expose the misstatement of facts a. d the errors of law and legic that it contain

Rencounter in High Life.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, P. M .- As Mr. Greeley, of the New York Tribune, was coming from the Capi-tol this afternoon, he was attacked by Mr. Rust, of Arkunsas, who with his lists, inflicted several blows Arkansas, who with his lists, inflicted several blows on Mr. Greeley's bend, and alterwards as he was approaching the National Hotel, Mr. Rust struck his aim severily with a stick. The assault, it is presumed, was in consequence of certain strictures in a Washington letter in the Tribune, of Monday, ciples of the squatter sovereignty, as asserted by the Democratic party—letting people take cure of themselves. The Republicans have selected their the contest.

From Havnna. New Orleans, Jan. 29, P. M.—By the arrival of the Granada we have dates from Havana to the The news is unlusportant.
The weatherhas unsettled the market for sugar

nd moiasses. Receipts small. Prices firm, with

From Texas.
N. Orleans, Jan. 29, P. M.—The British vessel
Chales Morgan has arrived with Galveston dates to The weather has been very severe in North and

Washington, Jan. 29, P. M .- The funeral of Com. Morris to-day was largely attended and very impressive. The President and Secretary of the Navy were in attendance.

From Washington. Washington, Jan. 29, M.—The Democratic Senato content this morning nominated the Union or Senate printer by a vote of 18 to 5. The Senate is not in session to-day.

Supreme Court. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28, P. M .- In the Supreme THILDBEIFHIA, Jan. 28, P. M.—In the Supreme Conrt to-duy, in the case of the Clevelend, Palussville and Ashtobula Railroad Company vs. the Chy of Erie and others, Junige Black delivered the unanimous opinion of the Court in favor of the Railroad Company, holding—
ist. That under the act of the 5th of May, 1854, the Cleveland Railroad Company have a right to extend their road through the streets of Erie to the eastern houndary of the city and compart there the eastern boundary of the city, and connect therewith the Erie and Northeast road.

with the Erie and Northeast road.

2d. That the resistance and obstruction of the work by the Mayor and Conneils are unlawful, and ought to be restrained.

Injunction was granted, and a decree against the city of Erie, Mayor and Councils, for costs.

In the case of the Erie and Northeast Company vs. Jas. Chsey, Judges Black, Lawrie and Knox, bedd that the act of the Assembly repressing the vs. Jas. Casey, Judges Black, Lawrie and Knox, head lhat the act of the Assembly, repealing the charter of the Eric and Northeast Company, Is constitutional and valid, and refused an injunction. Chief Justice Lewis and Justice Woodward held that the act of repeal is unconstitutional and void. This case will be taken to the Supreme Conrt of the United States.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28, P. M—A stampede of slaves left the border counties of Kentucky last night. Their whereabouts became known, several having been discovered here. The officers at noon to-day proceeded to make arrests. When approaching the house where the slaves were secreted, the latter fired, wounding two or three spectators, but not seriously. One slave wother indicate scane lonnot seriously. One slave woman finding escape lap-possible, cut the throat of one of her children, killing it instantly. She wounded severely two others Six were apprehended. Eight are said to have

New Ofleans, Jan, 28, P. M.—By the arrival of he Texas we have Vera Cruz dates to the 22d. Anarchy still prevalls. Haro Y Tallrez conspired overthrow the Government and establish an einlie was prested and escaped. He is joined by a powerful army, and is besleging Puchla with Generals Pacheco and Zives, passengers by the Texas, are being exiled. They were in connection The Pyne & Harrison Opera Troupe, at the St. Charles, meets with immense success.

Washington, Jan. 28, P. M.—Colamodore Chas. Motris, the senior officer of the navy on list of thos: retulned, died here yesterday afternoon. That the English Mission has been temlered t the Hon. George M. Dallas is invisintable.

Snow fell yesterday at New York, Ph.ladelphia.
Baltimore and Washington, and a second storm is

RALTIMORE, Jan. 29, M.—The schooner T. W. Leverlug carsized a few days since in Chesapeake Bay, off Watt's island. The crew consisted of two white and two black men, who, together with Mr. Owens, his wife, and eight children, ail perished. The vessel belonged to Byrd & Mutthews, of Ac comac, and was engaged at the time removing Mr. Owens and family, with their effects, from York

BOSTON, Jan. 28, P. M.—The case of Wm. H. Ela, who claims \$20,000 damages for injuries received from the military at the time the fugility slave Buras was returned into slavery, was argued to-day before a full bench in the Supreme Court. Fire.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.. Jan. 27, M.—The Bridge-port foundry and machine shop, together with its contents, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The ioss is estimated at \$35,000, on which there was an insurance of only \$15,000. Perished. Philadelphia, Jan. 28.—Miss Emma Albright perished with her mother by the accident on the river Saturday. They were the only survivors of the family of the late Col. Peter Albright

Mission to England.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER. WEDNESDAY EVANING, January 30th. Owing to the continued sexpension of the new ration of the Ohio, our chief channel of commette, business has been exceedingly dull, with but very little calmetion in any department. The transactions reported are altogather for channel of the original of the original origin been executed; dull, with but very little cannotion in any department. The transactions reported are altogather for the retail trade, and the demande of home concemption with an advance obtained on all attains of import, our sequent upon the decrease in the stocks and the imbility to receive fresh upplies. The provision marks remains quiet, and the packing season even the lost in road nembers of 40.000 lose, and an irresse of 6 to 10 per ont.

It weight, which is equal to 20,000 hore, making the act increase this season over the lost in road nembers of 40.000 lose, and an irresse of 6 to 10 per ont.

The weight, which is equal to 20,000 hore, making the act increase this season for 1017 16.000 hore, making the act increase this season for the depth of to 8 mehrs.

The weight respectively all hours in continuance without constitution, covering the ground to the depth off to 8 mehrs. After that the weather itured warm end often, but soon after clouded up again, then became cold, and lo-dity itwes excessingly cold, with the thermometer at tallegues only above zero at sungine. The twee of BAGING AND RUPE—We have so sales to report of these staples, and continue our quototions at 15.207c for the later. The receipts by real-real have been light, meking the stocks en hend emoneted to 1,811 piaces and ,534 coils available of factories.

BRAN, MEAL AND SHIP STUFF—We contained to the emitting of the provision of quete emitt sales of bran at 57.000 per ton, as to quelity of both and and pickles of 50,000 per collection of the c

these staples, and continue our quototions at 15217c for the former, and 75283/c for the latter. The receipts by replaced have been light, meking the stocks on hend emount to 2.011 pusces and .654 coils exclusive of factories.

BRAN, MEAL AND SHIP STUFF.—We continue to question of the continue to question and the continue to question and stable of the continue to the track, and Size(2) at the continue of the continue to the track, and Size(2) at the continue to the track, and Size(2) at the continue of the contin to the trafe, and \$16@\$18 at retail. Core meal to the trede 40@45c. retail sales at \$0a55c.

CANDLES—We quote sales of star at 26c, steariso and become at 150a at 26c. CANULES—We quote sales of star at the stearing and proceed at 19613 1-2c.

Stocks lower. Caulon 22', Erre 51'4; Galence & Corea COAL.—1964: Michigan Southern and Northern ladiana 503., 1 (c), and 12c, at retail, delivered.

CHEESE. - Stocks are light, with small sales Wood m at 1014-0110

CHEESE. Stocks are light, with small sales of the stocks are pently light but outlon is dail, at 3 48% cents for common to good midding Alabame and Mussissippi. Sales of yame at 9,9 and 100 for the everted numbers.

BATTING—We quote sales at 10a11c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—Receipts are limited, with vales early in the week of 320 bbis flour, common to fair brands, at \$7487 35, and small lots of estre e157 49. Sales of 1,000 bushels wheal at \$1 30a133. Corn 30a35c, in ear, from the country, and and c sale of 10,000 bushels shelled, from stors, at 424%, cleateding eachs. Seles of 8 bbis superfine flour at \$7 25; sales of 1,500 do at 7 25—fature delivery. Sales of 550 bushels whout at \$1 30a1 40 for prime white modered. 100 sales of 1,500 do at 7 25—fature delivery. Sales of 550 bushels Whout at \$1 30a1 40 for prime white modered. 100 sales of each corn at 33a3b. Sales of oats of 27a 33c Earles \$123, and type at 65c.

GINSENG.—Thurs is e fair demand at 30c.

GINSENG.—There is each of princes will be enhanced. The transactions of yesterday are annexed as sufficient index of the market. Sales of 60 bags. He coffee of 121250. Sales of plantetion Motance in bits at 10c. In high bits sal 42c.

Sm. Ill sales of 33gar at 3 1-2a2c. Sales of res by the time of a 6 1-2c.

SileETINGS—Sales of Anchor. Penn Mille, Banner Mills and Cannellus Sheetings at 5c.

GUNNY BAUS—We hear of light miles of Gunny Pars

Mills and Cannelling Sheetings at Sc.
GUNNY BAUS-Ws hear of light sales of Gunny Pag. At Mac.

HAY.—Light steeks of Bale I Timothy with small rales from stores at \$13 per ten; and sales to a dealer at \$156 \$17, sales of loose hay from the society at \$106312 per

HE MP .- Light reccipts, by millroad, and we quote dew HEMP.—Light receipts, by railroad, and ws quote devicted nomally at \$184 & \$10 per ton.

IRON, NAILS, PIG-IRDN AND LEAD—We quote by the quentity as follows: Stone-coal bearing Sign; obseroud bearing Sign; all other descriptions at the send rates. Nails \$3.04\$\$4 for 104 and corresponding rates for other sizes Tonhosee Pig-Iron, \$35 for No. 1 end \$33 for No. 2. Salos of Hromasport Na 1 Pig Iron at the mane rates on 6 months. Salve of Ball River Iron, Belmout Pursuce at \$316 abs for ton. Pic Lead firm at Tative, Har Lead 931w5:56 per ton, Pig Lead firm at 7a74c. Bar 135a73; eents Salos of shot at 52a5225w\$2 50. 25-273, sents Salos of four at \$25-3220-32 on TALLOW-Sales at 115-2115c. GLASS.—We quote off brands at \$3.75-34 in small lots, for 8 by 10; and \$4.25-34.75 for 10 by 12 and larger sizes at a proportionate advance. Inferior country brands acli at

375951 00 \$ bbl. Roam \$250628 00. Patch \$4 56. Torenthe dockerd to 13247 south \$2 milton.
OILS.—value from mill at \$1 00 for Lansed; and Most store ut \$1 Ling\$! 10 eash. Casor oil \$1 35 en 32 days. Now heeld at \$1.46. L. rd oil firm et 0e95c. Sporm o'l \$135a Sheelmain, End, both of the city.

On he 20th inst., by Rev C. Danbert, Ma. Citable M. Salce of this city.

Rakchro, of Indianapolisia, to Miss Louisa Young, of the city. SEEDS.—We quote flaxeed at \$1 52 per bil. Enice of SEEDS.—We quote flaxeed at \$1 55 per bushel. Coversed very searce, with quotations from store at \$2 25.

HIDES—Sees of city Final at 14c; city Cured Dry, Salt and Film 112 search.

City Oak Tenned Sole Louther..... S—conts
int
int 23c edded for commissione
int all deep to the second and the second its cents
itry lindes at lower figures according to quality. LEATHER-Woquote-JEANS AND LINSEYS.—Smallsalesettesere for Jean and 22232 for Linseys, for negro weer.

and Flin at 13c round-quotation:

LUMBER-The fealure in this ently have estellished the wing rates: No. 1 Pine Shingles PROVISIONS AND LARD-The market is exceedingly iet, we quite mess park neminally at \$152516 par bb 15 25a\$15 50. Also sales of 406 bbls of Handers n of \$15 Soles of raw bacon ot 2: fer sheaders, and 16c for ele

sides and hains, A solo of 50 tipress No. 1 lord at 91-Yats TIN PLATE -Sales of 1. C. and I. X. Fig Plate ot \$5 13, 5 55, 5 76, 6 15, 6 55. The sales Friday, noit ding the new house, were 11 hhds at the following price: lugs \$6 75a4 95, seco 5 36, and 5 25, firsts \$6 \$7 50, and on

35c; 30 br Ky. do at 25c.
WHISKY -Stocks of raw very light, and cu tation PREIGHTS .- Noniosl. LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. WEDNESDAY, Jon. 28th, 1854.
The receipts of cattle and sheep are very like, and the narket communes didl and drooping, the receipts and sales a the stock yards this week not exceeding 200 beeves out

Wo annex the following range of priece tenors at the stockyards: CATILE-Good ist Bullcaks and cows, choice and oxtras 149314 cle grous equal to 61-407 ets sett. Fan at 3 ce Toza and rough et 22% c grow.

Hous-Wo quote slop-fed et 4 1-2 cents, and choice cor fad at 43/as cents. Sales ferpacking none. Sitesy -Sheep from \$1 45 to \$3 50, as to quantity.

January 30th, 1856. Marketing has been unusuelly scarco this work, particuorly grons. Vegetebles ore very searce and fifficult to ol tain. We quote choice set very searce and diment to obtain. We quote choice the butter at 19a35; per pound fer butter 20a25c. Frash busif is selling at 12c for choice cu's and fallo for ell others; drassed hogs farts per lb Common putstices are quite source of \$2 25a\$7 30 per burle.

Drassed turks a 7.5a\$1 59. Chickens \$5 66a\$3 6

Bluney mat'ers are about as they were lest week, with good deman! for choice paper at 10 to 12 per cent on ort detes. Essiern eschange continues in selve demand it quotations, while Southern exchange is very him and a tive, the bankers selling at % per cent pien ADDITIONAL SALES.

WEDMEDAY, Jan. 2. 128

I loar quiet, with small salez at \$7.25. Wheat in dent
at \$1.306,\$140. Sales of sorn at \$16 to deshere. Grace
iiru et quesatione, but noe in tierces quested at 6c. A sal
\$4.000 sacks 7. I. sait on private terms. Holders of pu
stone manufest more armness, with e sale of loss bills in
stone manufest more armness, with e sale of loss bills in

Corrected meckly by Halchings & Co.
Sight and time Exchange for sale in sums to sum purchasers on the principal cities to the United States. Also remittunees made to Eugland, Ireland and Scotlag KENTUCKY. ld Banks..... TENNESSEE. Planter's B'k Nashville. Branches.... Union Batik, Nashville tate Bank Nashville ...

ALASAMA. Num Oblians, Jon. 29. Cotten—Sales io-ley of 5,000 beles; market firm; receipts daily everage average about 5,000 beles. Other articles un-changed.

Sarrined
Colemen vs Kr. Sysod, Icherson; affirmed
Driden vs Commonwealth, "reverted.
Realy vs Smith Grast
Gray vs Braishaw, Christian; reversed; because th
we not examised without prejudice. No substitution of the state of

Thomes vs Dudley, Arnold vs Bank U. S. Kenton; were a gued. MARRIED On the 10th inst. by Rev. W. L. Brechingidgo. WEAR-LET ARTEL, a. d Sally R., danshter of Geo. L. Dangings On the 24th : ast., by Rev. D. Welharn, Ma. Ww. L. Oil. I Miss thartoffe Harring. on the 23d instant, by the Rev William Helman, Mr. Joseph Moet to Miss isasetta Siezek, both or thus city. I est Lorge, of the resultance of Judge Edward A Munny, on Thursday exceing the 17th inst. by the Very Rev Jemes Duccas, Gro. Nour. Esq. to Miss Olliva A. On the Month of Jonusville, Ky. On the 24th just, be the Rev. Mr. Dauber, Mr. Jost lana, F.sq. to Miss Kars, ellest daughter of Georg hoemeker, Esq., both o this city.

In this city, on Monday, the 7th, of emanimption, Ep-wall D is Downing in the 31st year of his acc city on the 23d inst. No. J. P. Hurn, in the 25th year et al. The State of the 25th methal, of brain fever, Sallie Enday, Inguiser of Joseph E. and Mary P. Herdy, LTR New Orienne, Manning and Saiot Louis papers plesso copy. plesso copy.

Asar Hivresville, Decatur county, Tennorie, on the aroung of the 16th January, Mas Francis Dovillerity, aged 80 years.

At his late residence, on the 37th January, Ma. Agaa. Haw Hire, in he 78th year, and a resident of felicionacounty Ky. for 60 years, burn in Virginia, end circ. lamented by all who knew him.

S. R. W.

CATHOLIC QUESTION IN POLITICS: CO IPRISING o series of Letters eddressed to Geo D. Prentice, Esq., of the Louiselle Journal, by a ling. 40 conts per copy. \$3 50 per dozen, o fin binding, 40 conte per copy, hundred, per cuvers 21 conte per copy, \$2 per luzen, or \$15

15 three-eent postage stamps for Minstin E nding
10 do do Paper d'.
WEBB. OILL & LEVI KING.
12022 de vim AMERICA VS. THE WORLD! THE AMERICAN WATCH, THE AMERICAN CLOCK, 30 days, improved THE AMERICAN KNIFE, warranted the:

7-46 AMERICAN GOLD PEN;

THE "ASHLAND" CANE. warranted genuine;

THE "ASHLAND" CANE. warranted genuine;

THE SUPERIOR SPECTACLE, thick Steer ind Stee

SILVER SPOUNN, our own manufacture

Cel and expluse.

RAMSEY & BROTHER.

183 Manufacture

183 Manufacture

183 Manufacture

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS Watches, Clecks and Fine Jewelry, NO. 72 THIRD STREET, NEAR MARKET, CREAT care taken nesting Diamonus in all descrip-fitium of Jewelry, end does with dispatch, 13 thous of Jewelry repaired in a superior manager, did daw

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BEHOVED ON MAIN STREET. RAMSEY & BRO., DEALERS IN Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c.,

HAVE removed to No. 483 Main street, Cong of Cole corner, adjoining Ital 4, We instite the cole if a servate our new house w the new coods.

Gold and Silver Wustness of every variety,
FASHION ASLE ISWELRY.
Plamonil, Cemeo. Used Stone, Florentine Musnic, Enam
led, Carbuacie, Silmaturs, Coulcijot, Frontes and Ples

SILVERWARE. Pecta Pecta

R. R. Q UICK, PLEASANT AND EFFECTUAL IN THE MEDIES THAT NEVER VAIL IN Instantly stooping the most toturing painsquietly curing the most bottonate Chronic, As and loffanmenery Diseases, and

FROM ALL BODILY INFIRMITIES.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

T. B. PEASE, P. M BOWEL COMPLAINTS. ACHES AND PAINS

For Headaches, whether sick or nervens, I Lumbigo, Pains end Weakniss inthe Back, Si Legis, Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swe Joints, Pain in the Bowels, Hiertturn eil Innis, Hadway's Ready Robiel will, in a re-CREPE.—I cove Hat Crepe, assorted qualities, received this dey and for sale by JAS. LOW a CO., janks dkw 418 Main stree

MERINO HOSE .- 50 dones plain black bierino Hos recayed this day and for sale by JAS. LOW & CO., ianio čkw a few of which may be found in another column, and all of which are detailed in full around the bottle. It is the greatest of all Spring and Fall Medical column, and possesses an influence over the blood again, and the House over the Bottlems, and possesses as influence over the Bottlems, and doubtless will 3 clock.

The yellow fever has made its appearance in Bottlems, and possesses as influence over the blood again, and the House over the Bottlems, and possesses as influence over the Bottlems, and possesses as influence over the Bottlems, and doubtless will 3 clock.

The yellow fever has made its appearance in Bottlems, and possesses as influence over the Bottlems, and possesses as influence over the Bottlems, and doubtless will 2 of the forms received to the forms of the saction of the forms of the saction of the

wab strai

New York Money Market.

COURT OF APPEALS.

MARSHALL-CHIEF JUSTICE.

SIMPSON, STITES AND CEENSUAW-JUDGES

CAUSES DECIDED.

ORDARS.

GATERS DECIDED.

Hendrick vs Potter, Warren; aftrmed.
Dupue vs Mitchell, Hopkins;
Pulkerson vs Tichenov, Netson "
Graham vs Commonwealth, MsCracksa; (a easo arder) affrance.

Simpson vs Hawkins, Franklin; petition overrulad

CAUSES DECIDED.

Riontou vs Serni, Harlan; affirmed Hamilton vs Denial, Breckmridge; affirmed Felmonth Bridge t'o. vs Paudicton Trusto Affirmed

Handrick vs Potter, Werren, were argued.

[Reported for the Long

Sanford vs West, Simpson: affinised. The impson vs Arno'd, Logan, reversad Taylor's hears vs Tsylor, Hariaa: Breasmon vs Paimer, Ecckenstie; "

Ready vs Smith, Grant: Stene vs Hall, Nelson, were arened.

NEW YORK, Jon. 30, P. 31

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30

ATKINSON HIGH SCHOOL Naw Yoak, Janus; 26, P. M. Cotton-Activs; cales 3,500 bales. Coffee-Fitmer; sales 100 bags Rices; 1114. Suysr-Pirm; sales 300 hhds Orleans

FOR SALE.

friermants to HENNING & SPEED.

NOTICE-LYNN HOUSE.

THE LAST CHANCE FOR A THE FLASH CHARTION.

THE undersuged, but having disposed of his been controlled to the control of the control o

FRANKFERT, Munday, Jon. 28 One-fourth resh; the balance in t, 2 and 3 years,

Louisville Agricultural Works.

N. B. Alit of Cattle, Harnes September, Parming Be-



Kentucky Corn and Cob Mill. er, is restricted by means it cols macains, us consist mosted by band, and is explicit directly into the million using the million using the million using these Mails will find a clear say in TIRE of the million correspond in a feedback transition of the million and the million using the million of the mi vortant toese Minst big for n. Its satisfactions of an was use them for thirty days and if not sutisfie turn them and not their mines, will tried our mines, will will tried our and C bas finn as dis red at the her retainer have will not be the said of the said.

STRAW-CUTTERS.

We have reduced our retail prices as follows:

Tended to. Mannfacturers of Ferming Implements and Manufacturers of Westing Implements and Manufacturers JACOB B. SMITH,

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

Nota particle of Mercury in it.

LET THE AFFLICTED READ AND FONDER.

for supplies and szene a must be addresser.

for sale by SUT' LIFF & HUG! Es. Leurs, le, Ry.

Dealers senerally

12 dead & weathers.

Joy to the World! PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

IN SHORT, I. IS A PAIN KHLER

biven to Horses with the Cholie.

THE PATRONS OF THE PAIN KILLER

Frequencies for the Western State
Sold by J. B. Wildor & Brn. I. s. invile. Ky.

Wilson, Narhold & Small. do do.

R. A. Kubinson & Co.,

J. M. Mile, Franchiri, Ky.

Geo. & Norton, Levington, Ky.

W. W. Berry & Demonite, Nanhville, Ten

H. O. Welder & C. Mampy a.

Berden & Uth, in Know in.

J. Wrick! A Co., New Orienns, Ls.

And allerspectation struggists and do e. r. withing ty ON MANHOOD, AND ITS PREMATURE DECLINE.
Just Published, Gratis, the 20th Thousand

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VENITIAN BLIND MAKER.

No64, Third Strees, near Main.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALBERT G. RICHARDSON'S Advertisiag auf Carrespondence Offica, o. 205 B dwa . (opposite the Park.) New York. BRIGHT ST PHETE SF VIRGINIA SO-

Our Cousin Veronica;

OII: seemes and lidventures over the Blue Ridge. Anthor of Amabel, a Family History" THERE is a charm about this work which we can a seal define, but which maken it one of the most highly to be knowner; or mendant have the effect of effect we returned of fact in its lenerations of significant or are remarked and calculated.

The course, a condulation of the conduction of the course, and the conduction of the course, and the conduction of the course, and the course of the cou

The ent must not a side by to the real top of the is a few cities become it is descript on, the measurement which is the source the softer states of character, and a rampe, not is a first of the cities of the offers of profuge. This is a second of the cities of the ci m31 dilwi Cristadoro's Hair Dye Still Triumphant

MASON BROTHERS, NEW YORK, PUBLISH.

LANMERE By N=4 Julia C R Dona author of "Farmingdale 1 = 1, 12mo. Price \$1.25.

Or, The Qualier's Daughier. A Tale of Privilan BY ONE OF HER DESCENDANTS. I wel. 18me. Price \$1 25.

HT. /ccme of this Domestic Telesis laid during that
ligrous persentioned this Qualers, which is so di
not a them apon has be got fines of the Punters.
Column of sharphur attrest as a time, it adds the

DIX & EDWARDS. 321 BROADWAY,

LATE 10 PANK PLACE, NEW YORK, IT AVE in sore and will p blad January fad, by the su-ther of We as need to be of an American Farmer in England A JOURNEY IN THE SEABOARD SLAVE STATES; By Frederick Law Olmsted, One volume, 12mo. 725 pages, with wood cuts Price \$1 50.

EUROPEAN WAR!

BATTLES OF THE CRIMEA. A ND H. t-rica. Sammary of the Russian War Beim

Piles! Piles!! Piles!!!

smay comme es with the January or July

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To The abuya Hotel has been reis and furnished
caure'y new paris dimander. EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY OFFERED.

1,000 persa of ch o Land in M securi, on Act

he tried without the haste now required. Justice

alike to the Commonwealth and the prisoners, re

quires the institution of a tribunal in which there

will not be the delays now necessarily attendar

upon the adjudication of felonious canses. But why

is the delay? Why does a hill rest with the commit

ee for a month, when others in rodneed snhs

and passed? The people of Louisv lle are interested

and are continually asking these questions, imperti-

the enquiry, why does Col. Whitely oppose a meas-

the city he partly represents are so intimately in

re, and seek to stiffe a hill in which the interests of

olved? Shall this interrogation be responded to?

Of course we know nothing of the motives of Col.

W. They may be all proper enough, but there is an

splanation demanded. In the meanwhile, it is enr-

ently reported that Col. Whitely opposes the ex-

sion of the jurisdiction of the city court, hoping

to have a hill passed providing for the establishmen

of a regular Criminal Court for Louisville; and of

that he hopes to be Judge! You see how easily the

to the party that ahominates the "wild hunt after

1st. That the Governor be empowered to sub-

scribe for the State stock in the following railroad

must seek the man, and not the man the office."

OR, ECCENTRICITY versus MONEY.

[CONTINUED] WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE LOUISVILLE COURING BY MRS. ANNA WILLS PRICE. CHAPTER V.

'A'mrh prin to we 1:s, so the tree now be.
Bul of he pe as the reste t talk
It at to ove me love in vain. Several days af er Ben penned an answer Rachel's refusal, which we will give the reader. Its originality will be an apology for its appear-

ance: INCORRIGIBLE RACHEL

'It is night, and all is hushed in tranquillity There is nothing to distarb the stillness. All i noiseless as the moon upon her trackless path All is quiet, just such a quiet as reigns in thy peaceful soul. As quiet facilitates and assists my mental faculties. I have taked ad-antage of the stillness to make a brilliant effort. I know not how to be in My favor to theme I date no touch, for that would incur your everlasting dis pleasure. But come what will, I must speak and you must hear me. In the first place, I love you, and there is no manner of sense in saying how much, for there is no accurate way of get ting it the amount. It cannot be compute culate it. Mathematics is a great and intricat

Twould bankrupt the science of numbers to calscience, and I have with perfect case solved its most abstruce problems, but in endeavoring t reckon the depth of my love, as some o'd woma would say, 'It has sorter turned my head.' My whole sim now is to get you in the same pev When you love me as I love y u, we will pitch our tent and have a little sesson of happiness We will both be happy then. Our home will be bliesful; continuous happiness until we spy Ga brief coming with his chariot to draw us on the other sile of Jordan.' And I have no very gree reason to believe that we will not be happy then I am running on, tolking about rapture, ineffab. bliss, and : il these happy things when they ar not in store for me. This felicity might all b mine if you only had a little sense. You urge too many objections. You say that I am to wild-that you have not buckets full of chink You cannot tell how it greeves me to think that you imagine that I, like the rest of the world, am so suck in 'lucre's sordid charms.' That avarice, the great enemy to happiness, has seized upon my hear:; t at nothing can awaken ar emotion in me but the jungle of the 'almighty dollar.' O, deplorable state!-it calls fortle the deepest lamentation and sorrow. That I, Be Bruce, would fare ke the shrine of God to knee and we ship at the feet of mammon. Oh, y Christians, who have enlisted on the side of vir tue, deprecate that the fithy lucre may have no affinity with Ben Bruce's nature.

Let merit instead of the yellow sand be the medium that touches and plays upon the del'eate 17 wrought and harmonious chords of his sou! Do not urge any longer the silly objection of you poverty! What wil money buy that is solutary more than food and raiment. We can take noth ing with us when we leave this terrone sphere. I fancy it would be advisable to touch upon 'm reckless ways,' as you delight to harp upon them Your hasping will soon cease, when I inform you that I have ab in loved all that is not compatible with right. My actions are all commendable, and merit high-sounding lau lations. I am as steady as an old French clock or a London chronometer and that you know n ver valies. I have done chasing the gaudy-colored butterfly, you have brought me to reflection; I am no longer wild. you will no more hear my boisterous laugh. am as a lemn as a grave-yard and am so changed that I am as myst rious as a tomb-stone, withou an epitaph. Richel, I know you will never mar ry me, and I am sorry I ever knew you; you have disturbed my equi ibrium; you have made it hardor for me to shuffle over my old stumpy road. I could retrace the pat. of life I would retrace to the step that took me in your presence. But I have no such power. Nothing can produce a reaction in Time's old wheel. It rolls on eq ally despite all power. Notwithstanding I regret have ing seen you, it does not imply that I do not lave you. The great cause and source of my regret is the tite, hopelessness of prevailing on you to love me. I contemplate the relatione in which we shall exist, and it stupilles me; so atupifies me, that I care not to live. Ou! who wou'd wish to live, to mope and stagger through life without some dear one to whisper hopes of happiness. Without this life is not worth a groat. I had rather be dead than a ive. This meserable feeling only possesses me when I contemplate the future. I have said that thoughts of you grieve me. They do, and please me, too. 'Tis line 'the music of carol pleasing and mourntul to the soul.

I never before penned a love letter, and you must excuse my abrupt expressions. It will be the last I shall ever write, and another denial sh. Il be received from your own lips. B. Bauce. Devotedly,

CHAPTER VI. "But yet she listened "in-encurb-Vino intensionee, will listen lister liter heart, he size, a not of ace, And one ref sal no tebuff."

Rachel perused the :elter of her lover, and folding it up carefully, sat for a few minutes in a deep reverie. She heard footsteps, and laid it away hastily. Harrietta entered, full of life and spirits, exclaiming, 'I do believe Ben Bruce

is crazv! "Why?" said Rachel. 'Oh, I have just had a long talk with him and he has been trying to make a conquest, not of my heart, so don't be jealous, miss, but of my confiding n ture, in which he has deposited about half his sprrows. He loves you devo.edly, and you will he more than foolish not to accept him. He is a noble hearted fellow, so handsome and elegant too, with all his eccentricities. While he was talking to me about you I could scarcely refrain from being smitten with h s fine eyes

at my good sense prevented me.' 'What do you say?' said Rachel, shall I take him?

"Yes do! marry him, and take me to live with you.'

'I thank you,' replied Rachel, 'I do not fancy such an encumbrance as you and your fine

'Bagh! said Harrietta, giving a yawn. 'We must leave this p'ace soon. I am sick and tired of Saratoga, a miniature world as it is! I long to get home, to see one refreshing, genuine coan enance. Ben Bruce is the only person I have met here that has a soul

'You compliment Mr. Bruce,' said Rachel, 'Weil, it is more 'han you do,' replied Harri etta. 'You treat him badly, I think, and I know you will never have a better offer.' Dil you say that you were tired of Saratoga

'Yes, hearti'y so. 'Poor thing,' said Rachel. With all the ad miration you have received; all the vows of eternal love from high souled, generous gentle-

men? Tel' me, how many offers of marriage you have had here?" 'Let me see,' said Harriet.a, counting on he fingers. Fourteen-but I forget Darby, poor

'And not one of these elegant specimens of

humanity could win your little trusting heart! 'So hard to please? Well, I prophesy that you will die an old maid, and this inscription will

rest on your tomb-Died, at an advanced age

A knock was just then heard at the door. It was Rufus. He handed Rachel a note, and she read Mass RACHEL: I must retract my promise of a.t writing to you a main. Miss S range has in formed me that you will leave perhaps to-morrow. and I cannot brook further delay. If you have any feeling or respect for me, come down immediately, and we will take a wa'k. The aun is down, here is a refreshing breeze, and you will not suffer with heat. I wish to talk with you. BEN BATCE.

Tell your master I will come, said Rachel. ment of our story.

[TO BE CONTINUED] 'I think, said Marrietta to Rufus,' that your 'Mae' Ben shows wonderful poor taste in fancying Miss Frost instead of me.'

Well,' replied he, 'there is no counting for

BEN BRUCE. was, perhaps, the romance of the hour that added his repeated confessions of love, but we rather appose that Ruchel was, by her powers of disimination, convinced, that beneath the efferrescing exterior of her lover there was a noble, genuine internal, and that Ben Bruce was the

man af.er her heart. Satisfaction and happiness were visible in the Harrietta, who had sauntered out to meet them, appy event will come off 'That,' replied Ben 'is something that is unde-

ided. I should like, myself, 'to hurry up the cakes,' but Miss Rachel is so wedded to proceasinat on that she cannot be induced to give up uddenly. I want to celebrate our marriage nere, but she is determined against that, and a am not yet installed in authority, I have given up my wishes.'

'That is right,' said Harrietta. 'You descrive one credit for heing so submissive. But do not or uneasy; you shall be married at 'Strange Hali,' with all promp requisite.' 'Thank you, M.s. Strange, but pray use you

ossible. Rachel had left them, and Ben, looking at Har ietta with great earnestness, said, 'Miss Strange am the happiest man alive and yet the most iscrable. I fear every thing in this delay; Miss rost, will not even allow me to accempany her

'That.' renlied Harrietta, 'is useless. Our iends will meet us at Buffalo, and you need not

'Miss Harrietta, will you make every effort to

sten this marriage! 'I will be under lasting obligations. It is nost out of my power to render you a service, out I may assist you to win a husband that is

orthy of you. 'Thank you,' said Harrietta, 'I am very muc dread of dying an old maid.' 'I don't fear that for you, Miss Strange, but e you are too sensible to have any of the fel-

hat they deserve. When do you leave?' 'To-marrow.' 'Do not forget me. My happiness is in you. ands, for you have all influence with my pre-

vs here, and I am glad you have given them

ious icicle.

CHAPTER VII. 'What's it a name? That which we call a rese, Brany other unno would smell as sweet.' Six weeks after Miss Strange and her com anion left Saratoga an elegant equipage drove ip the tong avenue leading to Strange Hall, the esidence of a weathy planter in Georgia. It was a lovely evening. Aut imn has given a brilant tint to the fine old trees that shaded the nansion, and the pleasant faces of a handsome Il lady and a young man looked out from the rindow of the carriage, with a smile of satisfacon that showed they had reached their destit a on. Our old friend, Rufus, was scated in great

Ben Bruce alighted and handed out his mother. ae bell was answered by a mulatto girl. 'Is Miss Frost at home?' inquired Ben.

'Yea, sir.' 'And Miss Strange! 'No, sir, but walk in; Miss Harrie is gone to

ate on the hox. He called to the footman and

wn, but we are looking for her now." The old lady and Ben were soon seated in the rawing-room, and in a few moments Miss Strange stered the room looking very lovely.

oduce you to my mother." 'I thought said Mirs. Brace, 'that the girl said on were in town.' 'There is some mistake, madam. Your son is

'Miss Strange,' said Ben rising 'allow me to in-

osing his memory, I am afraid; I am Miss

'Now Benny' said the old lady, 'don't play any ricks on mc. 'Miss Strange,' said Ben, on whose counter auce rested an expression of mingled perplexity

ind incredulity, 'I always thought you strange ut this last caper of yours defies explanation.' 'I am Miss Frost.' Explain yourself' said Ben, 'I have come to ulfil my engagement with Miss Froat, and I asu.e you,' added he langlingly, 'I have no inten-

ion of marrying you." 'Not without my own consent, at all events oplied she, with a merry lau h; but I hear the arriage now, and I will let Miss Strange explain

Ben ran to the hall door just in time to mee tachel, who was alighting from the carriage Come in quickly, said he, 'and explain this mys ery, pointing to Harrictta. This young lady was Miss Strange at Saratoga, and now professes to le Miss Frost, while you are no one knows

'I will explain it to your satisfaction said Rathel. It was only a piece of fun that myself and friend engaged in; I gave her my name and forune for a season at Saratoga ----

'And inveigled me into an engagement will u heiress,' cried Ben. Well, if I did not love you I could never forgive you for entrapping me tus; but what is in a name. I think it is a hapby exchange, for I never liked that Rachel cogno men you had.

All was explained to the satisfaction of Mrs Bruce, who was quite delighted with both the roung ladies, and they were about going to the supper room when a tall, elegant gentleman, about forty-five years of age, made his appear ance. This was Mr. Strange, the fither of Harrietta. He had heard nothing of her engagemen for life, for with her usual eccentricity, she had braved his displeasure in making her arrange

ments without his knowledge. Harrietta presented him to Ben and his mothe Happy to see you, madam; be seated, sir. Winer is comin; on madam, we will soon have roar

ng fres in our chimneys. 'Tes, sir,' replied Mrs. Bruce, 'it is almost time h t we were wending our way howeward; coratir about much in cold weather, but hought as it was Benjamin's wedding I must

'Is your son to be married aoon?' aaid Mr

'Well,' replied the old lady, 'that is my under tanding of the matter. 'So you have called to see my daughter of our routes. Harrietta intends having a party

n a few days, and we should he much pleased f you would remain." 'You seem to be perfectly ignorant, sir, of the ngagement that exists between my son and

our daughter,' replied Mrs. Bruce, in a puzzled 'Indeed! indeed!' said he inquiringly, and ther ruing to Harricita, who was exchanging ischevious glance with Ben, 'My daughter you have omitted me in bestowing your confience.' He looked toward Ben, who was trying his best to appear dignified, and giving him

ook at once picteing and earnest, said 'You will find me, sir, unlike most fathers'-'I assure you, sir,' interrupted Ben, rising i apparent alarm, 'I was not aware that Miss thought her an orphan, and will beg pardon on this plea for not writing to gain your consent to

'Not at all,' replied Mr. Strange, 'as I remarkel, I am unlike most fathers. I have a poculiar 1. Sence in the good taste and judgment of my d.s urbing their hearts and influencing their ac le .; liter, and have always allowded her to decid for herself. Marriage, in one sense, is a ere lettery; in another it is directed by a wis

vards Ben 'Thank you, sir,' said Ben, whose handsome face expressed a smile of mock satisfaction. 'I do not kno v you,' continued Mr. Strange. but I know Harrietta, and-'And,' said Harrietta, rising, 'I know that Mrs.

Bruce is fatigued and requires a cup of tea, so tucky. A prominent State officer, and a member let us go to the supper room.' We will leave our friends to the enjoyment company us) to a period before the commence-

MISSOURI HEMP .- A business house in this city has placed in our possession a letter from one of their correspondents in Lafayette county,

Davis for the Presidency. Mr. D. T. Monsarrat dated January 15th, in whic' it is stated that the

The Know-Nothing State Council.

[From the Louisville Course.'s Special Correspondent] THE REPRESENTATION. The maxim of he old Latin satisfist, Juvenal,

"Mexima reverentia pueri debetar" the greatest reverence is due to youth-spream to be in high favor with the Know-Nothing party of Kentucky. The majority of their delegates are excessively young and inexperienced men; the miountenance of Ben when they returned, and nority, however, consisting of wind-broken and spav.ned old politicians, who having failed of at. exclaimed. Well, Mr. Bruce, any one can see taining success in the former political parties are that you are the happy man who has won aiming at preferment in a new cause. And thus it Rachel's beautiful eyes. Tell me, when the happens that whatever virtue there may be in the youth, energy and zea' of the majority, is overbalanced by the cunning and intrigue of the minority. In point of numbers the Council is resp ctable, but only sixty five out of one hundred and three counties are represented, embrscing only a small frac tion over one-half of the State.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The House of Representatives chamber having heen vacated, the afternoon and night session were held there. A closed door, and an "America." on gnard, prevented the ingress of all save those who conditutter the cabalistic word. To eac's there was an open sesame. To we who were ignorant there remained but an outside position and the intervention of so.id stone walls. Still, walls have sometongest influence in naming as early a day as times cars, and it occasionally happens that the we were without

THE CHAPLAINCY. His Reverance, C. B. Parsons, herctofore the loaring Ralph Stackpole of Know-Nothiugism, sent au affectionate letter resigning his post as aplain to the brethren. His successor is the Rev. Cad Lewis, of Franklin county, who has frequently demonstrated his zeal in the cause of religious proacription-the latest instance being his attempt to divide the Baptist Church a Buck Run, because a majority of the members preferred another minister s their pastor to the Rev. Cad aforesaid-alming to obtain the services of a preacher of the gospe ot a proclaimer of politics.

THE PRESIDENCY. Judge Robertson, the most claborate fossil in Centucky, offered a resolution declaring i to he the sense of the Council that the nomination of caudi ates for President and Vice President ought to be ostponed until about the 4th of July. This led to discussion, in which the claims and prospects of several Presidential candidates were discussed. Gen. Pilcher appounced his preference for Fillmore. and advocated his elsims. Judge Goodloc responded and made an able speech in favor of Garret Davis. When the name of Davis was mentioned here was a tremendous shont of applanse. That gal'ant and honest geutleman appears to he the fa-vorite, though he may be tricked out of a recommendation by the wire- corkers, who have entered the party to further their own personal ends. Beyond question, the true continent of the Know-Nothags of Kentucky is favora le to the little giant of urbon; but his hold and fearless conduct shames the new-born converts la the faith to opposition. Jealousy, also, of his rising fame, leads men who were formerly his associates in action, to oppose

Sabsequently, a resolution recommending the ostponement of the nomination was adopted by a

rote of 100 to 70. ELECTORS AND DELEGATES. The various Committees having incubated for a great length of time, brought forth an claborate icket, the greater portion of which I dispatched yon by telegraph. The electors for the State at large arc Roger W. Hanson, of Fayette, and Francis . Bristow, of Todd. The delegates to the Nationof Convention, which nominates candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, are as follows:

None;
B C. Ritter;
John t. Bogers;
Thas. W. Varnon;
Phil. B. Thompson;
W. C. Goodlae; W. S. Pilcher

The delegates for the State at large are E. B. Bartlett and Geo. D. Prentice. nominating convention, and the delegates receive pay for their services. What immaculate patriots! SCRAMBLE FOR CFFICE.

We do not remember the exact phraseology of at famous exction in the Pailadelphia platform its expressive disapproval of that vico is numistakcble. That section, however, is more honoxediu the the keen hunt for some position. It is an army, indeed where all desire to be officers and none privates. To instance a case: Bullitt county had four delegates, and each of them desired a station. One delegate, ladeed, from that county, was put in uomnation for every office, so that the name of hisjor aylee became a household word in the council by the frequency of its repetition. That there are sore-heals to-day among the disappointed, need not be recorded. The grumblings are loud-the oaths qui'e as numerous as those sworn by the army in Flauders. Treachery, deceit, and similar terms are applied by the brethron, one among another, in lav-

HANSON FOR BEASS ENUCES AND VS. THE POPE. Our talcuted friend Roger W. Hanson, who has been properly honored with the highest position npon the electoral ticket, opened the canvass last night in a speech designed to theourage the members of the order. From what we can hear of itof course we were not permitted to hear it-the speech was of a very extraordinary character. It was intended, we suppose, as a piece of sceret advice-a programme for the operation of the party in the ensuing Presidential contest. Mr. Hanson was very denunciatory of Pope Pius and the Catholics. and advised the Know-Nothings to maintain their rights-to use all means, fo cible and otherwise, to achieve a victory. He besecched hem to be preparedf. rany emergency, au l winked at the propriety of "brass knncks" to teach unruly foreigners their places. The speech was indeed but an appeal to the prejudices and passions of his already too much to the 6th of Angust in Louisville a crimson reputalon wherever men read. We deeply regret, for the sake of Mr. Hanson, and for the peace of the Com monwealth, that he should have been led into such an intemperate speech as that he delivered last night. He is n gentleman of too masterly abilities to cause him to coudescend to the violence indulged in hy the

ess lutellectual of his party ora ors. OFEN BOORS TO-BAY. Several Democrats made hold this morning to euter the Gran I Conneil, and being observed, a de mand was m de to put them out. But President Burnlett, with charact ristic courtesy, said the lobby should be open to all strangers of all parties. Hearing of this decision at 11 o'clock this af crucen, your correspondent, unseduced by the music of the

RECOMMENDATION OF GARRET DAVIS for the Presidential nomination. The vote was an exceedingly close one, but i divulged several important facts. The delegates from the largest, wealth est and most populous counties (Jefferson being excepted.) voted for Mr. Davia. Those counties also, which at the last election gave the greatest Know-Nothing majorities, vot.d through their delegates for Mr. Davis. The very hest-the sage, the experienced, the honest delegates-voted for the great part for Mr. Davis. Such men as Judge Goodloe, D. Howard Smith, Col. Jones, Roger Hanson, Shelby Stone,-the first men of the par ty, were his friends. The Frankf rt delegation were against him, as expected, for he is no favorite of the clique. The votes of Judge Robertson and -, Miss Strange had a father living. I Gov. Letcher against Mr. Davis are also easily ac counted for. They are jealous of the honesty, mar liness and integrity that first made Mr. Davis the advocate of Native American principles. They are jealous of his glarious prospects for advancement oor old men, when they cannot look up on the tis of a former compeer without the gnawings of envy

CELTTENDEN DISOWNED BY BIS OWN STATE Such is the verdict of the Know-Nothing Council Providence. As tar as appearances go, I am Gov. Crittenden has been for mouths a prominen very well pleased,' said he, glancing again toering for the nomination in this State and through the Eas', with all of his admirable tactics. If here, at home, he is cast off. His name was n mee mentioned! Fillmore was spoken of as the only rival in the affections of the people of Ken marked to me after the vote for Davis had been an their repast, (which is of course delightful,) and take a retrograde motion, (if the reader will acuonneed, that "Mr. Cristeuden was killed off, and True, O King!

The session this morning was occupied entirely l the discussion of the resolution advising no recomopposed anviccommendation, and opened the deTHE VERY LATEST!

Brigadier Pilcher Preaching on Theology! Proposed Abolition of the Secrety and Ritna of the Order-Hop, Garrit Davis and the Presi deacy-Beelination and Appointment. FRANKFORT, Jan. 24, P. M. Brigadicr-General Pilcher lectured on Theology

(cursing the Pope) for two honrs this afternoon. A resolution was adopted recommending to the National Council the abolition of secrecy in the or ter, and that the Ritual be dispensed with, At the carnest request of Hon. Garret Davis, the resolution recommending him for the Presidency was reconsidered. This net has greatly added to Mr. Davis' strength.

Gen. Pileber continues his sermon to-night When the "Everlasting" gets through I will tele graph you, provided it is within this week.

Thomas W. Brown, Esq., of Shelby, has declired the Electorship in the Louisville District, and Col L. A Whitely, the Don Casar de Bazan of the Lo gislnture, has been appointed in his place. SE DE KAY.

FRANKFORT, Friday Jan. 25. BRIOADIER PILCHER ON THEOLOGY. Entering the Representatives chamber shortly after 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, we found Gen. Pilcher, "the everlasting," in the midst of a furlous barangue on the proposed abolition of the ritual and embracing incidentally, of every possible polit ie il and theological question that has ever agitated hand at detailing some occurrences within, though the world. The fluency of the General on biblical topics is well known, and his quotations from the scriptures were very frequent. There was no par ticular point in the discourse, and hat one remark that produced a general laugh. That was the observation that, according to the Catholic belief, the road to heaven in the First Ward of Louisville, lay through Arthur Yahr, a knock-kneed and baldneaded priest, while he (the "everlasting" afores id) expected to ascend straightway to the very gates of Paradise. The superlative rediculonaness of the Brigadier ever golng to heaven caused a nniversa shout of laughter. Every few moments during his

ong, loud and tedious speech, for it was "Vox el pretersa mhil." -"Sound and fury, signifying nothing"-some brother would call him to order for having departed from the discussion of the question. Then there would be a tornado of demands for the "question." with cries of "go ou Pilcher." The President freuently suggested to the General that he was too rolix, and that all night had been ellotted him in which to speak. But there was no getting rid of the General. He would speak. Members proposed that supper and beds be brought in so that they might set and rest during the progress of the "everlasting's" speech. Finally, from sheer exhaustion, he sat down, greatly to the relief of all pres-

OPEN ORGANIZATION. Senator Buckner, of Christian, offered a resolution instructing the delegates to the National Council to cote for au open organization of the order, and that theuceforth all native horn citizens he considred members who sympathized with the priu ciples of the party. He said this was necessary rom the fact of there being a very great number of iatelligent and influential gentlemen who considered the ceremonies mere flummery-who would not sub | gnage of Horace: mit to the oaths. A farther difficulty was experienced in making ap cleetoral tickets, and in procuring able standard-bearers. The best men, or many of them, stood aloof from the organization, ard these it was desirable to obtain by removing the restrictions placed apout hem. Mr. Buckner said that prior to Genl. Pilcher's speech he had thought that principle roled and linked together the members of the order, but it seemed from the tenor of his remarks, that wothlag hut the ritual and its oaths and oh'igations kept them united. [There is much more of truth than postry to this view of the General, as an open organization will soon demonstrate.-En. Coun.] The resolution of Mr. Buckner was adopted.

PAYING UP THE BUES. At this juncture it was suggested that the treasury of the order in Kentneky was not in such a pleth orie condition as was desirable, or, that it was suffering from collapse. Brethren were therefore urged to come up to the clerk's desk sud fork over tn e will order an investigation, and stop this small the amonut owed. This proposition caused the leakage. The delegates to the National Council, in addition stampede of several, but no one walked up and to those sent in my despatch, are, G. W. Gist from payed off his old scores. Perhaps the Excentive the North district, and Major Blank in the other Committee will be forced to institute suits against different h dy from the the conneils for the recovery of the delinquent funds

After dark an interesting question arose concern ing the citizenship of Dr. B. I. Rapheel, an alternate delegate to the National Council, Mr. D. T. Monsarrat suggested that Dr. R. had removed from which disconrages the "wildhunt after office," but Louisville to New York, and therefore the vacancy ought to be filled. Another brother sald that it was only Dr. R.'s intention to remove; while anobreach than the observance by the brotherh od. ther remarked that the Dr. was a citizen of Ken-Almost every d legate here assembled has been on tucky and had no idea of leaving the State. So after many minutes consumed in discussing the absorbing question, it was decided that Dr. Raphael

is yet a Keutuckiau. MR. DAVIS' NAME WITHDRAWN You have already been advised by my telegraphic despatch of the withdrawal of Mr. Davis' name, and the reconsideration of the vote hy which he was declared the choice of Kentneky for the Presi- change, were presented by Mr. Ri ley, and adopted. dency. This was done in opposition to the wishes As it now stands, the charter could not be better of his friends, but at the very carnest solicitation of | guarded. Mr. Davis himself. Having heard that there was some manifestation of feeling among the delegates with regard to the propriety of making a recommendation, he maguanimonsly withdrew his claim, so Grant, gave them credit for supplying us with a that there might be no difference of opinion in the good currency, but otherwise they had been mere side the great majority of those who had previously in accommodation notes had been negotiated at the opposed him. He is now before the world with the strong endorsement of his political friends in Kan Hanna, President of the Farmers' Bank, sat immetucky, and the reputation of having sacrificed the dintely in the rear of Mr. Hogau. He was very brightest personal preferment to the good of a patient and passive under the infliction, receiving canse in which he is an unquestionably honest it as if to be abused was a matter of course with leader.

THE FURST DISTRICT A'ter a great deal of travail and tribulation of has been prepared for the 1st Congressional District, with delegates to the National Convention and Council. There were hut two persons present stances likestrative of the operations of hanks. A from that section of Keutneky, and one of them | few years ago there was but one located there, and (Mr. J. Q. A. King) having been named in connecinflamed auditory. It aims at a repetition, all over tion with the position of elector, his delicacy for-Kentucky, of those terrible scenes that have given bade him acting. The entire duty then of preparing and all fail in business every other year. Mr. Wadsthe electors and delegates, devolved apon a heardless youth from some county unknown. He nomiuated J. Q. A. King, of McCracken, district elector A. L. Saunders, of McCracken, the delegate to the National Council, and James Campbeli, of Me-Cracken, delegate to the National Convention. These nominations were duly ratified. No elector was appointed for the county of Marshall, It being nuonneed that there was not one Know-Nothing in that county. Fortunate people!

THE PRESS IS TICKLED. As usual, on all such occasions, at the very bee of the proceedings there was proposed a homepath c dose of approval to the newspaper press of the K. N. party in Kentucky. Asoriginally drafted, this sickly resolution of compliment only included the mer gong, harried to the State House. I found name of the great cormorant, the Louisville Jourthe Secretary calling the roll. The proposition was | nal. But this absorption of all the testimonlals silver pitcher, goblets and subscribers, by that sheet, alarmed the friends of the country papers,

and so they were mentioned. BREAKING UP. It was past the supper hour when the Counci nally adjourned, and this morning there has been a apid dispersion of the delegates in every discetton. You and the readers of the Courier may draw whatever conclusion la preferable from the action of the Grand Council. One thing that it did will neet the hearty approval of every true Kentnek an, whether he be Democra', Whig or Know-Nothing: it ignored Mr. Crittenden's pretensions to the Presidency, and the authority of the Frankfort

SE DE KAY. our Frankfort Correspondence.

[From the Louisville Convier's Special Correspondent. FEANKFORT, Friday, Jaunary 25. A MATTER TO BE INVESTIGATED. We have been solicited by a leading Know-Noth g member of the Legislature-a gentleman who partily despises the Frankfort clique, and who has he manliness to act independently of the dietation of that hody-to make erquiry concerning a matter of which the people should be advised. Two years go the Lerislature passed an act appropriating \$500 annually for the employment of a clerk in the flice of the State Treasurer. It is now common ported that Mr. Wintersmith has drawn the \$500 at has never had a clerk employed. We have no jection to his salary being increased to \$2,250 per inum if it is necessary; but it should be done regu arly, and he should receive his wages legally, as ovided by statute, and not by indirection. If the port concerning Mr. Wintersmith be incorrect, i will afford us pleasure to publish his explanatio and the correccy of the statement justifies us in pla ring confidence in the street talk. The Legislature hould i vestigate the matter. If Mr. Wintersmit mploys no clerk, he has no more right to the \$500 which he places in his pocket than has the humbles

itizen in the Commouwealth. JUDICIAL PACILITIES FOR LOUISVILLE. During the first week of the session, a hill was in desc things S me fancies one, some another, and some people is mighty cavy pleased. Puts the provers of that region are complaining of the man dat was no easy 'commendated that he said he believed he could live in a tea-cnp if he could jest turn round.

We will not detain the reader with the whre and wherefore that Rachel Frost returned from her walk the betrothed bride of Ben Bruce. It oduced into the House providing for the extension

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ECROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC. MISCELLANEOUS AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

quently have been digested, presented to the House NEW YORK, Jan. 24, P. M. ent as they may be esteemed. Mr. Menzies, the The Collins steamship Baltic came in noon us ils morning quite nnexpectedly, having made an chnirman of the Judiciary Committee, says that he rithholds the bill at the Instigation of, and through nusually rapid winter passage. Her dates from onriesy to Col. L. A. Whitely. And now succeeds Liverpool are to the 12th last.

> Liverpool Market. The Cotton market is dull and prices have deellued laid. The sales for the week amount to 45,000 bales. Middling is quoted at 5 7-16d per

Flour has advanced Is per hbl. ever last week's anotations. Wheat is 3d@4d higher than last week. orn is dull. Pork is unchanged. Beef has delined. Lard is dull. Baron is active. Consols have declined 1. and are now 861. Money is more in demand and the rates are advancing. An advance in the rate of Bank interest milk in the cocoa-nnt can be accounted for. But of anticipated

ourse we den't, nor does any one else helieve any The market for American Stocks to quiet and unach story with regard to Col. Whitely. He belongs hanged. The hallion in the Bank of England has decreased £273,000. office;" which bolds to the doctrine that "the office SECOND DESPATCH.

rom the Crimea to Northern Russia.

Foreign Circular Quotatious.

Mormons Killed by Indians.

MATTERS IN THE TERRITORY.

depth of from fifteen to eighteen inches, and in the

The news from the Territory is not very interes

ting. Business prospects were dull, but many tra

location, hat not of much note.

REPORTED FOR THE LOUISVILLE COURIER.

Naw York, Jan. 24, M .- The Collins steams

Naw tork, Jan. 24, 31.—1 ne Contas steamants Baltic arrived this morning quite nuexpectedly, having made her passage in less than 12 days, which is remarkable for mid win er. Her dates are to Saturday, the 12th inst., three days inter than brought by the Africa, which arrived yes erday.

The news may be briefly summed up as follows: The public expectation is on the to learn the

ncessions. On the other hand, it is certain that mal conferences are in session at St. Petersharg,

discussing the proposals, and that these confere

are attended by Nesselrode, Estechazy, Seebach

peak more favorably, and better hopes are enter-

Denmark has novounced her continued neutrality.

Nothing new has been received from the Cri-

ea. Omer Pacha remains in the redonht Kali, shut up

Emperor Napoleon again threatens to go person

Richard Cobden has published a new peace pam-

Lonnon, Saturday, Jan. 12.—Advices from Mor

announcing that a revolution occurred on the 25th, and for four days the city presented a scene of bloody conflict, during which 100 persons were killed and a much larger number wonaded. Order was restored on the 29th, when Munez and the revolution was restored on the 29th, when Munez and the revolution was restored.

olutionary party embarned for Buenos Ayres in a steamer, in conformity to the demands of the dip lomatic agents resident in Montevideo. The for

sturbance. The Overland Indian Mail arrived at Marseilles

St. PETERSBURG, Jan 3 .- The great conneil o

It has transpired that Russian tactles for the ap-

Orders sent from headquarters seem to judieste

intention to abandon the Crimea, as part of the roops have been ordered to reinforce Monravieff. Other detachments are to join the graud army of

he center. Kiel, Jan. 8.—Our waters are still open, and the

trade between the lower Baltic ports and those of the Russians is carried on with g eat activity. An American ship arrived at Memei and was load-

An American ship arrived at Memei and was loadng with bemp.
Lonnon, 12th.—The Post has direct advices from
Persia, which do not confirm the statements of the
apture of Herat by the Russians.
The Baltic reached her herth nt 10 o'clock.
She lelt Liverpool on the 12th, at 2½ P. M. She
hassed the Asia on the 13th and the Pacific on the
4th.

Additional by the Baltic.

New York, Jan. 24, P. M.—, he new iron steam-ship Persia, of the Cunard line, had arrived at liverpool from the Clyde, nuder the command of Capt. Judklus, of the Arabia. The Persia's appea

om Greenock to Liverpool averaged 16 knots an

A telegraph despatch from Berlin declares that

unt Nesseirode has privately declared to Baron

Zehach, the Saxon envoy, that in his opinion Russia had made in her declaration of Dec. 22d, the

sia had made in her declaration of Dec. 22d, the furthest concession she can make; at the same time, it is understood that Russia consents to negotiate, and offers in her terms plansib's propositions as a hasis of negotiations for peace.

The London Morning Chronicle says that the

Russian reply will be seut to Vienna direct, and not be handed to Count Esterhazy. The return reply of Austria will be sent to Count Nesselrode. This mo'e of transmission will create at least a

This mo'e of transmission will create at least a month's delay in the negotiatious. According to the correspondence of the London Times, the acceptance or rejection by Russit of the Austrian proposition, depends a great deal, if not entirely on Prussia. It is the knowledge of this fact which raises or depresses the expectations of the Austrian public, according to the tenor of the inclusions from Berlin. In the meanwhip is to

elligence from Berlin. In the meanwhite it

er, at St. Petersburg, were to give the most con-olatory connects to Connt Nesselrode, and it is noreover and med that the King of Prussia has ad-

cased an antograph to the Emperor Alexander the same subject. Correspondence says that France and England sre

taking a very high tone with Prussia, and threaten to extend the blockade to her ports, hence King Frederick's recommendations to the Czar to come

The Berlin correspondence continues to intimate

that there is no doubt that Austria has really de-termined the Germaulo Diet to make a manifesta

on the Eustern quation.

The Danish Government has sent a circular to different States of Europe. In this circular the nish Government senews the declaration of Ita

entrality. Deumark persists in maintaining the

osi ion of a nen rni power, and admits no engage

ovember 21st, between Sweden and the Western

ents ou its side in relation to the treaty co

known that the instructions to the Prussian Minis-

aching campaign have undergona

and disavows any connection with the Swedish

here by the winter and the Russians.

ally to the seit of war.

ARRIVAL OF THE

BALTIC!

NDSFENDENCE, Mo., Jsn. 24.

The speed of the new steamship Persia, on her STATE AID TO RALLROADS. rial trip from Greenock to Liverpool, was sixteen This has been a policy demanded by the State enots per honr. that we have frequently advocated through the The Independence Belge publishes what pur-Courser, and we are gratified to anconnec that a ports to be the text of the peace propositions made movement has been made towards scenting the by the Allies. If the document is anthentic, the anction of the Legislature to the scheme. We demands are so stringent that there but little hopes have before as a carefully prepared hill soon to be of Russia accepting them. submitted, a synopsis of the provisions of which we In the spring hostilities are to be transferred

James McHeury's circular says that since the ar companies: Louisville and Nashville, for main stem rival of the Baltic the sales of cotton have been and branch through Russellville towards Memphis, rced, especially bowed, which sold at 51d for mid-\$1,300,000; to Heuderson and Nashville, \$700,000; The stock on hand is 232,000 bales of Amerto a company which may be organized to construct a railroad from Louisville, or diverging from any Brown & Shipley's circular says the imports were polut on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, or ressed upon the market soon as landed, and that rom a branch of that road to any point not above cotton shows n decline of 1d. Middling and fair Smithland, on the Ohio, nor below Memphis, in Ten. have declined I 8d, and the lower grades are closing nessee, \$1,000,000; to the Lexington and Big Sandy, tamely at 6d for fair Orleans; uplauds 51d. The re \$1,300,000; to a company organized to construct a ceipts since last steamer have been 27,000 bales road from Danville, or diverging from the Lexing-Speculators took 3,000 and exporters took 5,000 ton and Danville railroad to the Tennessee line in hales. the direction of Cumberland Gap, Knoxville and Consols declined on Friday to 85}, in consequence McMiunville, \$800,000, and to the hranch of the of the decrease of bullion in the Bauk of France to

\$200,000. ered to 86 1-8. 2d. The sums appropriated are to be used in the purchase of iron, laying of the track and superof the Baltic hy the Allies. Prussia is more activa tructure.

n eudeavoring to laduce Russia to make peace, as 3d. That company to be hereafter organized to also is Holland. build a road from Lou'sville toward Memphis, shal A council of war has assembled at Paris, of which avail itself of the entire subscription of one million the Emperor Napoleon is President. dollars, when fifty miles of the road are graded. SE DE KAY. One Month Later from Santa Fe.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 26, 1856. MORE SNOW.
We feel this evening inclined to protest agains the too great frequency of snow storms, in the lan-"Jam ra'ie terrie nivis atque dirm Grendinis mieit Pater."

At daybreak this morning the thin flakes were desecuding voiselessly to the earth, and until this late hour have been heaping field and highway. E ery incomer from the storm of outside bears some resemblance to a polar bear, while the jingling o sleigh-bells reminds us of the world of merriment within the grasp of those who have the wherewith to hire a dashing tesm. Our "ride on the rail" to Louisville this afternoon promises to be one of tedionaness, for there are no snow ploughs on the road, and the track must be measurably choked up.

spring, for the purpose of laying in their supplies of ACKNOWLEDGES.
The Treasurer, Mr. Wintersmith, acknowledges, goods. we understand, the charge of having appropriated \$500 per sunum of the State's money to his own use, without the shadow or pretext of anthority. His excuse is, that he could not live on \$1,700, his diffi ulty arose from the Mor regular salary, and necordingly took the extra \$500 to meet famil / expenses. Of course the Legisla- drive the Indians off their own lands and chestising three of their principal men.

BANK OF ASHLAND. After heing under discussion for two days in the Garcia was shot by a constable. Senate, the act incorporating the Bank of Ashland, with a brauch at Shelbyville, was passed to-day by hut not much has yet heen done. ive metarity. It is supposed that the House will also pase the bill. The debate in the Senate has been some change among the officers as to the was one of great interest and spirit. Messrs. Weis and Bullock advocated the bank with great earnestness and ability. They conclusively demonstrated the great need of an increase of hanking facilities in Keutucky, and particularly in those sections LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE. where the hank and branch are located. Mr. Buckuer, of Christian, opposed the hill. Mr. Bullock rejoined, and made a fair hit in noticing the oppo sition from the Senator from Christian. He thought that it was at least angallaut end ansympathetie in a geutleman who was himself a director and stockholder in an existing bank with unrestricted powers, to oppose the creation of an institution, like the one under consideration, which was as harmless as an infant. Several amendments, restricting the operations of the hank in dealing in hills of ex-

During the discussion just mentioned, the old hanks were very severely assailed. Mr. Hogan, of and Sommer:

The Independence Belge publishes the text of
the allied proposals. The general impression is
that Russia will newher accept nor reject the propositions, but will send tount Stakelburgh to Vienna wi h counter proposals. The latest rumers party. This conduct was so characteristic of the shaving shops. He was particularly severe upon high and delicate seuse of honor which has ever ac- the Farmers' Bank and its management. He enid | the tuated Mr. Davis, that it at once drew over to his that during the first year of ita existence hat \$500 Covingtou branch. During this bitter tirade. Mr. public men. Mr. Wadsworth, of Mason, acknowledged that in many respects the old banks had been blessings, but otherwise curses. The'r managespirit on the part of the Conneil, an electoral ticket | meut, he said, had been gressly in out, and their officers were culpable of the grassest lumorality. In his own town of Maysville there had been inthen the people broke every five or six years. Now worth advocated the incorporation of the Ashland

> There is a card lu the Commonwealth of this orning, signed with the name written at the head ot this paragraph. It is a card which deals la ich foul ahuse, which haudies vulgar epithets with such freedom, which charges wilful falsehood with such bitterness, which demonstrates so clearly that its author is a vain hraggart, which is of o unchristian a spirit in every line and seutence, that poor as is onr opinion of the Rev. Cad. Lewis, who has prosituted the dignity and honor of his sacred calling political purposes, we cannot helieve the anthorship attributable to him. Some long, lauk, lear aud n galuly men, with a soul of acid and a heart of gall, must have imposed blmself apon the Comnonwealth as the Rev. Cad. Lewis. ould not have written the eard: 1st. Because It denies his having attempted to dissolve Buck Run hurch, in Franklin county, when Rev. C. Lewls knows that one of his brothers circulated a petition that effect. 2d. Becsuse it denies his having desired the pastorship of the same church, when he knows that there has been a contest hetween the friends of Rev. B. T. Quinn and himself es to the necession; and, 3d. Because it denies mingling it politics, when he knows that he has actively engaged in organizing Kuow-Nothing conneils, in abasing autl-Know-Nothing papers, and is now re warded for his zeal hy an appointment to the Chaplaincy of the Grand Council. We cannot helieve that Rev. Cad. Lewis won'd deal in natruths, contemptible as is our regard for him in every possible as ect; and therefore must have soms more credible evidence of the ideut.ty of the "Cadwalader Lewis" who so malignantly but frultlessly ettacks us, and the "Rev. C. Lewis" whose success in polities we so spectfully mentloued.

> PUBLIC PRINTER.
> You are advised of the re-election of Col. Hodge as public printer. We understood that a great many members of the Legislature thought that the election did not occur until the 29th. They were taken by surprise when the time for slection was announced. No cancus had been held, and the astonished memb rs found that they had recorded their votes for the Frankfort clique before they were aware of it. Had a cancus been held the result would have been different, as we learn from good authority that Mr. Middleton, of the Shelby News, had received assurances of support from siority of K. N. members. Speaking of the pub lic printer reminds us of the "Co." usnally attached o his name. This "Co." is generally supposed to onify our old, dashing and nopular friend, John W. Finuell, who has been caught, we are sorry to

CARRYING WATER ON BOTH SHOULDESS. The people here-that is the Know-Nothing peo -are considerably excited about the conduct of Col. Finnell concerning the Presidential nomination. The friends of Garret Davis say that he assured them he was on their side, heart and soul, and then when the test came, ran away. The friends of Mr.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ission composed of Marsaals Morgan, Waltat, aurabert. Prince Napoleou, and Count Waleski The British government is much opposed to these

The British government is much opposed to these intentions.

The Prussian Ministry is getting exceeding nervous about a threntened general blockade in the Baltich ythe alled powers. It is sold t at one part of Colonel Mantenfiel's mission to Vienna is to secretain, whether Austria will give her support to Prussia, in case of such a violation of nentrality. Meanwhile Prussia is redoubling efforts to induce Russia to come to terms. The King of Hollsand has added his efforts to his relative, King of Prussia, to urge on the Czar the necessity and policy of peace.

Latest from the Crimes.

Latest from the Crimea.

Latest from the Crimea.

London, Jan. 8.—Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch, of which the following is a capy, addressed to his lordship by Gen. S.r. Wm. Codeington, K. C. B.

SEVASTOPOL, Dec. 25 — My Lord: Notwithstanding the severe w ather, the thermometer a few nights ago having fallen nearly to zero, the general state of the sumy has continued good. The roads are in fair working order, and though the efficiency of the locomotive engines was impaired by the frust the damage has been made good. The final opera-tions on the docks have been somewhit delayed or our sine by the inflax of water, and by the fie zing The fire from the fort on the northern side of the

arbor continues, and is at times heavy—but the asnulties, I am happy to say, are few.

There has been no movement of importance on There has been no movement of importance on the part of the enemy in our neighborhood of late. A detachment of Franch troops surprised a Cossack port near Tellon, a few days ago, killing several men, and the rest were taken prisoners.

The drill of the army makes good progress. Hamacko, Jan. 4.—The news from Sweden states that General Block, Minister of Warrin Norway and Commander-in-Chief of the army, has been directed

Commander in Chief of the army, has been directed to organize the Norwegian broops in concert with the head of the war department at Stockholm. The Swedish Jonraal Faderiander reports under The Swedish Johnat Faleriander reports under date of Stekholm, December 24th:
Activity unexampled reigns in svery mannfactory for producing articles necessary for the equipment of an army. The Cotonels of all the regiments have received orders to prepare their troops for marching at the flist signal. The order was given secretable in trace by the secretable of the regiments of the secretable of the secret y, but it was in its nature impossible of concea nent. All leavs of absence to officers is request.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

Friday's Proceedings. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—House.—An ineffectual effort was made to repeal the resolution precluding all debats during the present week, or until a Speakr is elected, The House then proceeded to ballot for Speak-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, P. M.-House.-The House voted twice for Speaker—the last or 126th ballot resulting as follows: Banks 94, Orr 64, Ful-ler 25, and scattering 12—necessary to a choics 99. The House then adjourned.

Saturday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Hoose—Mr. Dunn offered resolutions declaring first, that no man should be elected Sneaker who does not fully and heartily sympathize with a large majority of the people of the conntry, who does not tayor the restoration of the Misson's compromise, or who will healtale to exert himself for the restoration of that restriction. Mobile and Ohio road that leads to Padneah, the amonat of £772,000. Afterwards they recov-Prussia is excited selative to the general blockade

Second, that the restriction should he restored as proper vindication of the wisdom, patrictism, and o plighted honor of the great state-men who im-seed it, and as a necessary and certain means of viving the harmony and concord among the States

the Union.
Third, that the useless and factious agitation of the slavery question in or out of Congress is unwisand unjust to every section of the Union; hat anti riction is restored it is owed as a solemu du HEAVY SNOWS AND COLD WEATHER. ty to the past, the present, and the future to persist in efforts to that end.

The first part of the resolution was rejected by me majority.

The House then proceeded to vote npon the oth-The mall from Sauta Fe arrived here to-day it The second resolution was adopted by one s usual time. The party was very much impeded sjority. The third was rejected by three major by the snow, both going out and returning. Through Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania, offered a recoursion beckaring any agitation of the slavery question un-vise, najust to a portiou of the American people, ajurious to every section, and that it ought not to the mountains, particularly, there was snow to the

region of Santa Fe, and below there, the cold was more intens: than it had been for many years past. countenanced. The resolution was adopted by one majority. Mr. Weacham offered aresolution that in the opin-on of the House the repeal of the Missouri Com-oromise was an example of the necless, and factions ignitation of the slavery questions and auwise and uninst, to the American people. Adopted—yeas ders will most likely visit the States early in the

The agent of the Utah Iudiaus reports that a difficulty had occurred be ween the Capote hand of Arrival of the Daniel Wabster. Indians and the Mormous, in which several of the Naw Orleans, Jan. 25.—By the arrival of the aniel Webster, we have dutes from San Juan to be 19th, and from San Francisco to the 5th. The Star of the West sailed from New York, with latter were killed and much property taken. The O passengers and \$600,000 in treasure A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at San

rancisco.

The second trial of Cora has commenced. The our over-rolled the motion to change the venne. An attachment has been issued against Lucien when the control of the core of the co During the moath, four persons have been killed la Sauta Fe-one a man named Rammon. Felix The Legislature has been in session three weeks, Herman, an extensive money sgent, for \$150,000. Sillshee, the Yaukee Comedian, died at San Fran-Gen. Garland and staff are still below. There isco on the 22d. The Sacramento Valley Railroad is open twen! New rich diggings have been discovered on the

> Flour and grain dull. The advices from Oregon are to the 20th of D Nothing has been heard from Col. Kenny's part which went to attack Fort Walla-Walla, which in possession of the Indians
> Geo. M. Chase, American Consul at Lahains, it

Washington Items. WASSINGTON, Jau. 24. - Ontside of the President washingram, Jau. 24.—Unside of the Freshent's Cabinet no one husw of his Intention 'o communiate a special message on Kausas sflairs; hance it took his political frieuds and foes by surprise. Cousidering the animary manner in which the lionse refused to read his annual message, and the large majority in favor of reading the Kausas message, the friesh in considered on invastant at was the friesh to considered on invastant at was the friesh. some of the peace propositions. Romors of all sorts are flying, but the truth is, that nothing can be atown for some time yet, as the time glven to Russia has been extended to the 18th of January; nevertheless despatches received at Berlin and Vienna report that the Emperor will make no further concessions. On the other hand it is carried that this is considered an important event by the friend of the Administration, and causes them jubilan The official desparches, received by the Africa, de

> U. S. Supreme Court. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, P. M.—George F. Gaine as admitted to practice. No. 46—Gaines A. Abhott vs. The Essex Campa ny—The argument was continued by Loring for the defendants and Fesserdeu for the plaintiff... No. 47—Patrick McLan-blin vs. Jas. M. S. vann, et al—Argument commenced by H. Winter—Davis

PITTERUAGH, Jan. 25, P. M.-Geo. W. Cass wa elected to-day President of the Ohlo and Pennsyl vanla Railroad.

A resolution was passed yesterday favorable to the immediate completion of the bridge over the Allegheny, making connection with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

U. S. Sanator Elected. Wallicoton, Jan. 25, P. M.—The Star of this evening says that a despatch has been received from Jackson, announcing the election of Hon. Jeff. Davis as U. S. Senator, by 59 majority.

Later from Nicaragua. Nicaragua, Dec. 22.—Col. Walker has accession by every steamer. His effective force is 350. Baltimoaz, Jau. 26 .- New Orleans papers atorday last have come to hand with dates fro salveston to the 15th inst. The weather con

The sea serpant had appeared off Corpus Chris Advices from the Rio Grande report the Mexicas Sad Accident PHILADELPHIA, Jan, 26.—This afternoon arry of gentlemen and ladies were upon the in the Delaware river opposite the upper par ity, a sleigh containing — gentlemen and roke through, and a widow lady named

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The steamship Golden Gate left San Francisco on the 5th inst., for Panama, with \$1,300,000 in treasure, and 500 passengers. The stem-ship Hermann suiled to-day for Southampton and Havre, with 34 passengers. The Ericson also sailed to-day for Havre, with 7 passengers.

bright was drowned. All the others were re-

Boat Sunk. NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The Staten Island ferry-boat, while on her passage this morning with a large number of passagers, was cut through by the float ing ice, and sunk near the mouth of East river The passengers were all saved by getting on the le from whence they were taken in small boats to th

Cold Weather. CEICAGO, Jan. 26.—At 6 o'clock this morning the hermometer stood at 18 degrees above zero. COURT OF APPEALS.

MASSRALL-CHIEF JUSTICE. SIMPSON, STITES AND CRENSHAW-JUDGES. TRUSSDAY, Jan. 24. CAUSES DECIDED Burblit vs Bell, Tu litti nifirm ad. Osenton vs Virgio, nglar; senorsed. Mysre vs Duwell, et al. Bourbon; reversed Ring by vs Price, Jefferson, opinion modified and pe-Wright ve Trustoco Mayfield, Graves; rehearing great

wantes. Folkerson ve Tichesor, Neison; Saeke ve Jasselt, heke ve Jessell, Kurdendall vs Montgomery, Unica; Br dges se Enders, stone vs Hill, Nelsoe, were argued. CATLES DECIDED.

Edwards ve Price, Greer, efficient,
Kingkendally a Montgomer, U tubas sfirmed.
Moramas va Shadbue, Rushit;
Koners s Brews, Mande:
Padell ve Holmer, Frystis;
Varries va Lewis, Hantin reversed.
Gauser va Leawsille Bailvand, Franklin; petit Armstrong ve Brawn, Christian; Rholes ve Granager, Ha din, noun ve Colomeo, Honderson;

SATURDAY, JARGARY 26 GAUGEO DECIDED

COMMERCIAL. TOBACCO—So'es of the w removes Raturday of nine hada, v.z. 4 at \$3 3045 25, 3 at 6 3049 29, o d in 6 40. To the CERES—Sa'e of 60 bags Ray O fee at the 12 40. Sm i sa'e of Starrat 3 1 at 2.

FLUUR AND GRAIN—Sales of superfluo Flour at \$70.

250 bushels C ra at 33a358. Sames of 1 0 bushels Unto et PR VISION 2-Sa sa of Suco Hame and Shoulders at

\$7 25. Sulco of 300 bu hele Wheat at \$1 30 1 35 Salco of

SEED- m- se'es of F da | 65 LEATHE' - was I | I'an s Lea'dere: 20a

TALLOW-10 b' a rea red at 11 1 20 SE T-Sacut f'00 bars Mo 5 bs et \$222 tā LFAD-Saco McE Err at 7 1- 7 12. POTATOES—Se user 5 bb sp me No! noc Posices

\$2 25

**RARLEY-1"8 bas o's of \$1 25

**KYE-Sa.co of 65c Telegraph Markets

N w Youd, Jan. 15 P. M. Flour-Tran crions the morning or only to nurderate areal, and incee are without appriant alternation. The femand for export is limited, while for export me lead. Sti for extra Ge extent market closing quet couthers for mindersts doma , with ut important cargo in prices; sa es of 1.309 bbis ar \$3 4 1603 0 75 for famey and priority as so of 1.300 bbis at \$3 1 Mo3 0 75 for famey and other by "Unchanged Corn M "No c ango tunbles. Wares "Meter to ry firm, with an dem as for home one doubting to and moderate of y for x r race 310 branks pool wants & Loue at 22 M, so bounded & 22 Li; 1600 but on Red To race of \$1 Josi 9". hypermand on a 1, 2 %, other prime is a night of 3. En "Dul, a see firm ruled at \$1 12. To only moderate of and of a bit continuation of the set of the set of the first of t at 31 12. The o-formoderate do and so I m is the continue for; subsect 13,000 bus who also at 3,000 for New Jersey and Souther New York, our Wile Southers, and 2.00 92 for old mattel Westers. Wiley - Yarket as and of frost; and or 200 by Jerse. Has a different; and or 200 by Jerse. These of Frounce at 33% 3 4%. Continue Market dat, and out 600 bas. Con-Quest, with many of 500 bags. South-burm, was a of 700 bits of south at 7% of Millioners Quest, such as a first of 100 bits. nd-lay demandend nm. Pork-' wer, sales of 6000 bbis at \$16 25 for mess, and \$16 for p or olving \$1 m. Beef-lively at a documental bases a \$20,000 for country pr.m., \$13.75,22.1 20 undo mess, \$13.50,33,175,22.1 20 undo mess, \$13.50,33,175,22.1 20 undo mess, \$13.50,33,175,23,1

Floor-Tech age: Prov. I-D Ahak, Frag. 2.9 undered age: Sugar-1 hhie .la Nakke.
Me asses-vales at 48c

New Orleans Tob coo Market. eratues in the the ere mails to a on a limited did not necessary consiste so to a we have free out the new cip the stock on said beginning in an armore what is the received at the contract of the contract o

CBOP : 7 1851. Lune-Factory
Pouters
Lenf-1: orior to comm c... CBOP OF Load Stock in wit chorses, and a she aid, set all ared on the

New York Money Market. New Yas, Jon. 18, P M.

Stocks lower. M c'agen Cen ra' 10%. Cieve and, Col ned tracingate 96; Money market unchanges, sterning The state of the s L. D. SINE'S Eighteenth Grand Gift Enterprize.

Three Hundred Gold and Silver Watches. FOUR PRIZES OF AMERICAN GULD-5000. Horses, Carriage and Surer-mounted Harness, SSLO; sewelry, a lee ware, of. TOTAL NUMBER OF PRIZES, 1,400.

Tlekets Limited to 15,000. TO BE DRAWN AT ST LOVE, NO . FEBLUARY

\$100 REWARD.

3, 18 6 - 1 no war THE TRUSTLES OF THE CAIRO CITY PROPERTY A NUMBER OF LOTS

CITY OF CAIRO

IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS. ery cold throughout Texas. At Austin they wer

FRIDAY, January 25 BOOKS-INDIAN DOCTUR'S NOTICE.

decine reversed for the second process of the second street, the second street is an at the second street, the second street is a second street.